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MASONIC CELEBRATION.

Dedication of a New Masonic Temple in Boston.

The President and Members of His Cabinet Participate.

A General Holiday---Business Suspended and the Streets Crowded.

Interesting Ceremonies, Speeches, Poems and Toasts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 23, 1867.

The great event of to-morrow in this city will be the dedication of the new Masonic Temple, corner of Tremont and Boylston streets. This gorgeous pile of architectural beauty, like the Temple of Solomon, is truly the symbol of human life, representing as it does in symbolic language the interior and spiritual man by a material temple, and at the same time, like the temple of Zerubbabel, symbolizes life eternal, speaking of a new found truth whose perpetuity the great Master has promised. Temple worship is as old as the world itself. From the time than monotheistic worship was transferred to that more magnificent edifice which towered in all its magnificence above the pinnacle of Mount Moriah, down to the middle ages, from the baronial castles of Scotland to the marvelous cathedrals of Italy, the work of masons astonish us moderns by their vastness, and make us almost despair of ever imitating their beauty. But the masonic edifice to be dedicated here to-morrow, with the help of its accomplished architect, illustrates creditably the reputed ancestry of those of the masonic faith. Complete in all its parts, it represents an exact nicety suggestive of the handiwork of the Supreme Grand Architect rather than human hands. The wisdom, strength and beauty of the Romans, the Greeks, the Goths and the Egyptians are reflected on this architectural pile, and all other temples in the country pale before its light. It is to masonry what the Cathedral of Fribourg or the ducal palace of the City of the Sea is to religious sentiment—a fitting and beautiful symbol of the fundamental principles and profound teachings of freemasonry.

A brief glance at the early history of Masonry in Boston may not be uninteresting as affording a view of the result of the designs on the trestle-board and the workmen's labor. We are told, among other historical facts, that the first Grand Master, HENRY PRICE, and the brethren whom he called around him to assist in the formation of a Grand Lodge, under the authority vested in him by Lord MONTACUTE, met at the "Bunch of Grapes" in King-street, (now State-street,) on the 30th of July, 1733, and held meetings there some thirty times, until the first lodge—the present St. John's—was removed to the Royal Exchange, in 1735. In 1750 a second lodge was constituted; and in March following another one, St. Andrews, which held its meetings at the "White Horse Tavern," a popular resort in those days, at the South end. Until the Summer of 1767 the Grand Lodge held its meetings at the "Royal Exchange Tavern," on the corner of State and Exchange streets; and afterwards, and until the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, at the "Bunch of Grapes." In 1769 Gen. WARREN received from the Earl of Dalhousie his commission as Provisional Grand Master of Masons in Boston, and within one hundred miles of the same. He was first initiated into Masonry in St. Andrew's Lodge, on the 10th day of September, 1761, and did not obtain the third degree of Master Mason until Nov. 28, 1765. His untiring zeal in the cause of Masonry won for him the highest respect of the whole body of the fraternity. JOHN ABBOTT, in capacity of Grand Master, in company with Bro. LA FAYETTE, officiated at the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument. He was for many years a member of St. Paul's Lodge, and was elected G. M. in 1824, 1825 and 1826. It was he who purchased the first Masonic Temple, and put it in trust for the benefit of the fraternity. The subordinate lodges, prior to the Revolutionary war, held meetings at the "British Coffee House," "Concert Hall," "Green Dragon Tavern," "American Coffee House," and at other noted places. In 1817 all the Masonic societies met in the original "Exchange Coffee House," which stood in Devonshire-street—a "tavern" well known to the traveling community in that day. The lodge-room in this edifice was dedicated July 22. It was destroyed by fire Nov. 3, 1818. The Grand Lodge then met at "Concert Hall," and next at Masons' Hall, where it continued to meet until 1821, in which year the old State House was leased for Masonic purposes for ten years. The last Communication of the Grand Lodge held here was in June, 1830. About this time the fraternity increased so rapidly that the need of a Masonic Temple was felt, and the movement culminated in the erection of a structure on the corner of Tremont-street and Temple-place. The corner stone of this building was laid October 14, 1830, and the dedication took place May, 1832. From that time to 1858 the apartments in this building afforded accommodations to the different Masonic bodies of Boston until, with the large increase of population and the change in the public sentiment towards the fraternity, and the consequent erection of new lodges, steps were taken to provide ample accommodations. Opportunity offering, the temple was sold to the United States for court purposes, and Nassau Hall was leased by the Grand Lodge and occupied by the fraternity until the Winthrop House, the site of the present temple, was taken possession of and remodeled for Masonic purposes. It was dedicated as "Freemason's Hall" December 27, 1859. On the night of April 7, 1864, the building was destroyed by fire, together with all its contents, including the costly jewels, regalia, relics, and mementoes. Close on the heels of this sad affair Thorndike Hall, Summer-street, was hired for Masonic purposes, and has since been occupied by the fraternity until to-day, when the new temple was dedicated and taken possession of. The new temple is truly a striking illustration of the growth and power of Masonry in Boston.

The six thousandth and last stone was laid on the 26th of December, 1866, since which time the corps of artisans in the various departments have labored in season and out of season to consummate the great work in time for dedication on John the Baptist Day. It was not until the last days of last week that the finishing touches were applied; that the beautiful fountains were erected in front of the Temple and the inclosure completed; and yesterday the debris was carried away, the massive doors hung in the main entrance, and the work pronounced ready for official inspection.

The preparations made for the dedication of the new Temple are of a magnificent and extensive character. The jewels to be used in the dedication were presented to the Grand Lodge yesterday. They consist of the square, level and plumb, and are made of solid silver and gold. The arms of the square are five inches in length and one inch wide, thick and heavy, and surrounded by a thick moulding. At the apex of the square is a small silver globe, about an inch in diameter, surrounded by small turquois stones, and surmounted by a gold rising sun. On the arms of the square are raised Doric pillars of wisdom. The level is eight inches long by six inches in height; on the top is a silver globe, having on it a gold sun at setting, and on the face of the level are two Ionic pillars. On the plumb are the globe, and sun at meridian, with Corinthian pillars, representing beauty. The jewels are said to be the richest and most elaborate tools in the country.

The Dedication Ceremonies Yesterday—A Grand and Impressive Spectacle.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday Evening, June 24.

St. John the Baptist Day, looked forward to with so much interest by the Masonic fraternity of this city as being the occasion of the dedication of a new temple with regal ceremony, was an event of rare interest. The scenes of to-day were such as the present generation will never again witness. To the ear of those in whose breasts is found the mysteries of the Masonic Arcana, the echoes of the gavel of the judge and the gavel of the master through the long years were heard with distinctness, while the effect of the grand ceremonials must have made a lasting impression upon the great mind of the populace. Fortunately the weather proved most propitious, and in all respects favored the occasion. The city was crowded with expectant strangers the like was never before known. With the lifting of the bright rim above the horizon, the busy hum of preparation commenced. Flags were hoisted, early breakfasts were prepared that all might see the grand Masonic pageant, and catch a glimpse of the distinguished invited guests attending it. The programme, which was on a scale of large proportions, was faithfully carried out.

At 8 o'clock the streets began to fill with spectators. The Temple was the grand central point of attraction, and around it humanity revolved until the dedicatory services were concluded. The avenues leading to Summer-street, location of Freemason's Hall, were also densely populated. The decorations here were magnificent. They consisted of an inverted arch of bunting running nearly the whole length of the street, with a profusion of American flags and Masonic insignia.

About 8:30 o'clock a committee of the Grand Lodge waited upon the President at the Tremont House and escorted him, with other dignitaries, in a quiet kind of way to Freemason's Hall, Summer-street, where he was informally received by G. M. W. Grand Master DAME. After some little delay, the Boston Encampment of Knights Templar, in full regalia, formed into line, and under command of C. EDWARD POWERS marched from the new Temple over the designated route to the Hall, where the President was in waiting, and received the Grand Lodge. The Boston Encampment then escorted the President of the United States and other grand dignitaries to Corinthian Hall, in the new Temple. The crowd at this time was immense. Every avenue leading to the structure was densely crowded. The housetops in the vicinity were covered with people. Ladies were grouped in the windows, and waved their handkerchiefs at the alighting of the President; and every available point on the Common immediately opposite was darkened by human figures. The Knights Templar numbered some four hundred, and the pioneer company of twenty-five Sir Knights, in the full regalia of the Red Cross, attracted great attention. They bore the time-honored red cross ensign of the Knights of Malta, with its enviable motto "*In Hoc Ligno Vinces*," and the Templars, "*Beauseant*," half white and half black. The scene presented at this time was peculiarly impressive and inspiring. Corinthian Hall, where the dedicatory exercises took place, could accommodate but about three hundred persons. Only the members of the Grand Lodge, the Masters and Wardens, and a few Past Members, were able to witness the exercises.

The dedicatory exercises commenced at 10 o'clock. After the opening of the Grand Lodge, prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain, Brother JOHN W. DADMAN, which was followed by the dedicatory Ode by the choir, commencing:

"All hail to the morning that bids us rejoice!
The Temple's completed; exalt high each voice!
The capstone is finished—our labor is o'er;
The sound of the gavel shall greet us no more."

Following the Ode, the architect's address and return of the Working Tools, by R. W. Brother S. K. HUTCHINSON, occupied a short time; and after the customary "Examination of the Hall" by the Grand Lodge, followed the reports of the Grand Masters, Grand Masters' Address to the Architect, and an address by the Deputy Grand Master R. W. NEWELL A. THOMPSON, of Boston. An original hymn, by R. W. Brother JOHN H. SHEPHARD, was then sung.

After other ceremonies peculiar to the order the services were closed with the benediction.

Immediately after the ceremonies at the Temple the Grand Lodge took its assigned position on Boylston-street. The grand procession was formed on the Common, facing Pleasant and Charles streets, under the marshalship of WM. D. STRATTON, assisted by Capt. JOHN KENT, Chief of Staff, and a large number of deputies. Following the escort—which consisted of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and its 153 subordinate bodies, Most Eminent Sir CHARLES H. TITUS, Grand Master—were the various divisions under their respective chiefs. Division eighteen brought up the rear of the procession, and consisted of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, invited guests, and Boston Encampment Knights Templar as Guard of Honor.

Between divisions seventeen and eighteen were Masonic bodies from other States, the two Commanderies of Knights Templar from Washington, which accompanied the President hither, besides Commanderies from Maine, New-Hampshire and Connecticut. While the town clocks were striking the hour of 11, the air quivered with the concussion of a signal gun for the procession to take up its line of march over the prescribed route. Deftly the Grand Marshal leaped into his saddle, and in five minutes more than a hundred brass bands crashed forth magnificently. The rudimentary military formula was strictly complied with, and the immense body moved with grace and precision as one man. The streets through which the procession passed to Music Hall, were appropriately decorated. American flags coquetted in the breeze, streamers hung pendant in profusion, and the display of Masonic emblems and mottoes complimentary to the President was liberally employed. The route was packed solid with humanity. Windows, balustrades, and even the roofs of houses were peopled with men, women and children eager to witness royal pageantry in its most significant and splendid forms. Throngs of ladies gracefully grouped at every window, and on every balcony vigorously clapped their dainty white hands as the procession passed by; but the popular applause reached its heighth when the President, in full Masonic uniform, appeared in his barouche, surrounded by statesmen, publicists and warriors. He was kept busily employed to acknowledge the popular plaudits by nods of his head. The dress, banners and other regal paraphernalia of the Masons made a peculiarly impressive display, and a finer looking body of men has never before been seen in this city or elsewhere. The Knights Templar formed the most attractive feature of the occasion. The "craftsmen," who moved in procession along the *Via Sacra* of Eleusis when the Acropolis there was completed, did not attract more attention than they, while the "white apron," more honorable than the Roman Eagle, lent its spotless white to the magnificence of the occasion. Language is a thing too cold, too poor, to express the harmony and the majesty of the occasion. Under the perfect system of police arrangements no stoppages occurred to mar the progress of the procession. The procession occupied three hours passing a given point. Not less than 16,000 Masons were in procession, forming a column seven miles long. Rest was taken at intervals and at various points the citizens refreshed the workers with iced lemonade.

The exercises at Music Hall were of the most interesting Masonic character. Although the largest hall in the city, it was of course impossible for all the Masons to gain entrance, but in accordance with previous arrangements a limited number was admitted. The scene presented was a brilliant one for the eye to look upon. The body of the hall was filled with Knights Templar, and the spacious galleries were packed with others of the Masonic Order. Beneath the shadow of the great organ, on the platform, were seated men high in the mysteries of Masonry. Such a collection was never before seen in New-England. The exercises commenced with a voluntary on the organ, followed by a prayer by the Grand Chaplain and a *Te Deum*.

The Past Grand Chaplain, Rev. WILLIAM S. STUDLEY, then delivered the oration. It treated of the origin, moral rank and offices of Free Masonry.

Mr. STUDLEY closed with the following peroration:

> And now, most Worshipful Grand Master, I congratulate you and your worthy predecessor, and those who have been associated with you and him in the arduous and responsible duty of erecting this new temple, upon the successful completion of the work. It is a noble edifice which you have reared—an ornament to this city where Freemasonry in America had its origin, and a substantial attestation of the vigorous life which still animates the heart of Masonry in this ancient commonwealth.
>
> May this temple be the house of Virtue, Piety and true beneficence! May the lives of its architects and builders attest that its corner-stone is Truth, and that its cap-stone is Purity; that its walls are Reason, Fortitude, Temperance and Justice, and that its pillars are Wisdom, Beauty and Strength! May every Mason who comes under its roof remember that the secrets of the Lord our God are with them that fear Him!
>
> And as the hour when the workmen were about to elevate to its place the headstone of this temple was signalized by the burial of all feuds between two eminent but widely-separated Masonic bodies, so may this temple always be the habitation, as it was then the harbinger, of Peace. May the works which are wrought here not only spring from but result in Faith and Hope and Charity.
>
> And when we shall be called away from the scene of our earthly labors, may we all have abundant entrance into "that building of God, that temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

At the conclusion of the oration, an original ode, by P. R. W. HENRY GRAFTON CLARK, was sung in splendid style by a choir of sixteen voices; music by LUCIAN SOUTHARD, Esq. The exercises were closed with a prayer, the singing of the Doxology and Benediction.

Later in the afternoon a dinner of the Grand Lodge to the President was given, which was a sumptuous affair.

VIGIL.

Masonic Celebration in Boston—The Presidential Party in Attendance—Interesting Ceremonies.

BOSTON, Monday, June 24.

The Presidential party have ever since their arrival in this city, been treated with the utmost kindness and respect, and unbounded hospitality. Bostonians, without distinction of party or creed, exhibit an interest which gives additional *eclat* to the occasion which has invited them hither.

The Secretary of State, accompanied by Maj.-Gen. ROUSSEAU and Maj. B. B. FRENCH, of Washington, D. C., spent Sunday at Quincy, attending church in in the morning and afterward visiting the old family mansion of JOHN ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and the present Minister to England, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, returning to Boston in the evening. The Secretary dined with Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER, in company with Senator and Mrs. SUMNER, Prof. AGASSIZ, Mr. LONGFELLOW, Mr. DANA and Gen. REED, of the Governor's staff.

Secretary SEWARD yesterday received the following telegram:

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1867.

Would the President like to make the trip down the Bay on the *Franklin* just previous to her departure? If so, what day? Answer, as otherwise the ship will sail Wednesday morning.

D. G. FARRAGUT, Admiral.

To which Secretary SEWARD replied:

TREMONT HOUSE, BOSTON, June 24, 1867.

DEAR ADMIRAL: Do not detain the ship. Go on Wednesday, as you propose, and so far as special Executive orders from here are concerned stand not on the order of your going. Do not glide too often to the mast head, but keep a firm footing on deck, to the end that you may come back from your voyage at the appointed time in renewed health and vigor to receive the additional thanks of your countrymen.

WM. H. SEWARD.

At an early hour this morning the streets were crowded, not only with citizens, but with thousands of strangers from the surrounding country, and among the sojourners were many who had come long distances to witness the grand Masonic demonstration of to-day. The various railroad depots presented a lively appearance, occasioned by the continuous arrival of trains freighted with Masons. It was with the greatest difficulty that many of the corporations could afford sufficient accomodations, although they had made every preparation to meet the expected demand. Flags were flying on public and private buildings in Boston and all the neighboring cities. All along the route of the procession every window and doorway and balcony and house-top from which the display could be seen, was preëngaged and occupied at an early hour. The school, the State and municipal offices, and nearly all places of trade and labor were closed, and the people uniting in general holiday. Old citizens do not remember of a larger gathering heretofore, of one in which so much kind feeling was blended with a popular demonstration.

The dedicatory ceremonies commenced at 9 o'clock, and in these none excepting Masons participated. The President of the United States, Postmaster-General RANDALL, Major-Gen. ROUSSEAU and Surgeon BASIL MORRIS were present at this interesting service, they being members of the Fraternity and wearing the appropriate regalia.

After the ceremonies had been closed, and the Hall dedicated in the name of the whole Fraternity to universal benevolence, the President of the United States expressed the sincere and profound gratitude he experienced at being present with the Grand Lodge on this most interesting occasion. It was one of the events of his life to be remembered, for its remembrance would only expire with the close of his existence. It had been one of his boasts, though not often expressed, that he belonged to an association that was not political, and which embraced principles not confined to any locality. It was a source of pleasure to him to feel that the world was his home and all honest and intelligent men his brothers.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks the session of the Grand Lodge was terminated.

By the time the private ceremonies at the new hall were commenced the Masons who had been forming at the Common were ready to move in procession. They joined those who had been engaged in the Temple exercises, and now, in unbroken line, they proceeded through a number of the principal streets and squares.

The procession consisted of eighteen divisions, and was commanded by WILLIAM D. STRATTON, Grand Marshal. In addition to the Encampments of the State, were Encampments from Rhode Island, New-York, New-Hampshire, Maine, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and the District of Columbia, together with Knights from other States. The Lodges of the State were joined by St. John's Lodge of New-York, instituted in 1751. It carried its old Washington Bible, upon which GEORGE WASHINGTON took his first oath of office as President of the United States, it having been administered to him by Chancellor ROBERT LIVINGSTON. The Bible was escorted by a special guard of Knights, and was carried by HENRY GLASSER, of New-York.

Lodges from Maine, Illinois, New-York, the City of Washington, and other cities and States, were in line, with a strong representation of various organitions in England and the British Provinces. It is thought that upward of ten thousand Masons were in the procession. The dress of the members of the different Lodges was strictly uniform, as was also that of the Knights of the several Commanderies, and this circumstance elicited the commendation of all spectators, and rendered more attractive the appearance of the procession. Some of the Knights were on horseback, and a few rode in open carriages. All the Encampments and Lodges carried banners designating their names and localities, and a number of national flags were prominent in the brilliant display. Crowds lined the streets and many of the houses displayed flags and banners. Some of the decorations were of a gorgeous character, including arches across the streets formed by streamers from the windows. A large groined arch, trimmed with national emblems, and surmounted by the allegorical representation of Hope, fringed with flags, greeted the eye, and added to the effect of the display. In Devonshire-street and Winthrop-square were also numerous flags forming arches. On Franklin-street many of the buildings were handsomely trimmed with red, white and blue bunting and Masonic emblems, and from the flagstaff in the centre of the square long lines of streamers extended to the ground; near the corner of Hawley-street was another grand arch painted to imitate granite, on which was inscribed: "The Merchants of Boston Welcome the President." In some of these arrangements flowers were profuse. Similar adornments were displayed in other localities, and large flags were suspended across the streets. It was with difficulty the policemen kept clear the carriage-way. The President's coach was drawn by six chestnut-colored horses, and flanked by a guard of honor of the Boston Encampment Knights Templar, numbering twenty-four, armed with gold-headed spears. All along the route the President was cheered by the men, while the ladies in the balconies and windows waved their handkerchiefs. The President stood much of the time bowing with hat in hand, in acknowledgment of these compliments, bouquets were occasionally thrown into the carriage, and the fact that he caught in his hand a large bunch of flowers thrown by a young lady from a window, elicited renewed applause, and holding the bouquet toward the fair donor he made a low bow. There was much enthusiasm everywhere exhibited. Many words of compliment to the President were loudly uttered, and the only allusion to politics heard was the exclamation "No impeachment." The Somerset Club at their house cheered lustily for BANKS and the President. The coach halting repeatedly enabled mothers to present their little children to the notice of the President, he gave them a kind word, and more than once availed himself of the opportunity of a kiss. Bostonians say that never before to-day was there a time when politics were so successfully excluded from a public demonstration in honor of a public man, and many are glad to have the President among them in order that they may express their respect for him as the Chief Magistrate and as a fellow-citizen, irrespective of the issues which disturb the country.

Notwithstanding the Masons commenced assembling at 8 o'clock this morning, it was 5 o'clock when they completed their marching programme and reached the Boston Music Hall, where, after the usual preliminaries before a dense auditory, the oration was delivered by Rev. W. S. STUDLEY, Past Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. His theme was the origin, moral rank, and offices of Free Masonry.

The original ode was sung, and the ceremonies were brought to a close with a prayer, the doxology and benediction.

THE BANQUET AND SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

On leaving Music Hall, the President, escorted by the Grand Lodge, returned to the new Masonic Temple, where a banquet had been prepared in the Egyptian Hall. After the usual festivities, the Grand Master, in a few remarks, alluded to the presence of their distinguished guest, and proposed as the first toast one which he said was always drank at all Masonic celebrations—"The President of the United States."

The President replied as follows:

BROTHERS: In responding to the toast which you have just drank I can only tender you my sincere thanks for the reception that I have received in coming here to-day. Had I intended or felt inclined to make an address I must freely say language would have been inadequate to express the emotions which have been awakened in me by so cordial a welcome. But I must leave my intelligent brothers to infer what I should have said or ought to have said. If it were necessary to make any excuses for not addressing you on this occasion I might put forward those that have already been suggested by the Grand Master—first, that I must absent myself from the remaining part of this celebration, and next, the severe press that has been made upon me since leaving Washington. To-day, as you all know (such of you as have participated in its labors,) has been one of work, not one of play. Gentlemen, I regard the demonstrations made to-day, and the manifestation of feeling that has been exhibited on this occasion, as the beginning of a new era in Masonry; for it seems to me the prejudice, and, I was going to say the incrustation which has crested upon Masonry for a long number of years, seems, from the demonstration to-day, to have been broken. As I am before you I cannot repress or restrain myself from calling your attention to this fact. I have witnessed many Masonic celebrations, and have participated in many, and I have heard the jeers and taunts cast upon them as the brethren have turned out in their appropriate attire, but on this occasion let me ask every man and brother that has been here to-day if he did not feel that he was a man, and that he was willing to wear and exhibit and to put on Masonry and all its appendages. One of the most remarkable things to-day has been, that, notwithstanding things have been a little mixed throughout this vast procession—this countless crowd, I have not heard the first expression of acrimony. [Loud applause.] Hence the remark I made, that we have commenced a new era, and now when Masonry is being developed, and its great principles being understood, it is pleasing for us to know that its principles embrace the universe, and are co-extensive with humanity. Having reached this great end, all that is necessary is energy and progress, and the consummation of the great objects of Masonry will be accomplished. I should not have visited Massachusetts, at least on the present occasion, had it not been for the order of Masonry. I came in good faith for the express purpose of participating and witnessing the dedication of this temple to-day to Masonry, and as far as I could, let it be much or little, to give my countenance and my sanction. I have shown no restraint, for I have felt none, and in this, as in most things in which I have participated, I have first satisfied myself that I was right and that being so have left consequences to take care of themselves. And now this great termination being reached, we must rejoice in the triumph of the living, the indestructible principles which have pervaded the fraternity from its advent till the present time. I did not rise, my brothers, for the purpose of making a speech, and I had not intended to say as much as I have. I do this, however, by way of episode. There are some, perhaps, who would not be prepared to concede that I am not loquacious. I am not, as a general thing, however, very garrulous or loquacious. The little of talking I have done has been more a matter of necessity than of chance; but when compelled to speak, I care not before what audience or tribunal it has been. When truth, when principle, when my country. When the great cause of the human family was at stake I have spoken. I have done so in times gone by when the very existencee of my Government and my country was imperilled. I believe that the great principles of Masonry are synonymous with the great principles of free government, and if my brothers will examine my public career from my advent in political life till the present time, I think they will find that I have been true to both. Although personally a stranger to Massachusetts I am her intimate friend and acquaintance, and politically it matters not where we are, whether in the East or the West, or the North or the South where these great principles come up. Men that understand them can act in concert and harmony. I have never failed to defend the Order, though the Fraternity have passed through many severe ordeals which have tried and subjected its votaries to tests of the most excruciating character. I care not whether it is religion or politics, or both combined, in the pursuit and in support of a correct principle I never hesitated to express my views, I live for principle, I am devoted to principle, and I take fresh courage from the demonstrations which have been made by the people of the good City of Boston and of the State of Massachusetts. I thank you for that demonstration—a manifestation of feeling, and an outburst, as it were, of popular sentiment, which has rarely been eqaled, and I doubt whether one like it ever occurred in the United States or elsewhere. In conclusion, I have to say I am here by your invitation, and I thank you for it. Though I am pretty well advanced in life, I hope I may be spared for some time longer; and I do assure you that the remembrance of this occasion will be green and fresh in my memory when I shall go down to the grave. I am gratified, more than gratified that I have had an opportunity to participate in the ceremonies here today. Then, in leaving the party here to-night, and in bidding you goodby, let me leave with you the sincere thanks of a heart that beats for the order and for a common country. Fraternally and affectionately I bid you farewell, and may God bestow upon you His choicest blessings. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF GEN. ROUSSEAU AND GEN. BANKS.

The next toast, "Our Country," which it was intended should be responded to by Mr. SEWARD, was acknowledged by Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, who spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am directed by Mr. SEWARD to tender his thanks to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for the honor of the invitation to dine with them. He requested me to say that family affliction has prevented his acceptance of it. Since the loss of his daughter, some months ago, he has not on any occasion attended a festival or anything of that sort. He has also requested me to express to you his kind reception of the invitation, and tender his regret that he could not accept it.

The President then withdrew from the platform, and was immediately surroundod by his Masonic friends, who cordially shook him by the hand, and congratulated him on the happy events of the day. He was then, together with Gen. ROUSSEAU, conducted to the reception room and thence to his hotel, accompanied by several prominent members of the Order. On reaching the Tremont House he was met by ex-President PIERCE, who had just arrived from New-Hampshire especially to pay his respects to him.

At the banquet, after the President retired Gen. BANKS was loudly called for, and in responding made a few brief remarks. After alluding to the visit of the President and the cordial welcome he had received, he said he was glad he had given the warm-hearted people of New-England an opportunity to show how they felt toward a man who had been honored with the suffrages of the people. He was glad the President had given them opportunity to show that the citizens of Massachusetts, aye, the citizens of New-England, without regard to personal or political opinions, in presence of the head of the Government, dismissed all prejudices and all partisan considerations, and displayed that honor to the Government which it had a just right to expect. Then passing on to the Masonic celebration, said there was nothing wanting in this country more than the fraternizing of the people. If the people of the different sections of the country would only fraternize with each other as they ought, now that the facilities of travel and communication were so perfect, many of the trials which had distressed us, and which had threatened the destruction of the Government would be avoided, and in the festivities of the day he saw a bright and cheering indication that there was one platform and one association where, independent of all politics and all religion, upon which the people of the country could come together upon the basis of social fellowship and fraternal feeling. [Applause.]

To-morrow the President will visit the State House and be received by the Governor and Council, after which he will be escorted by a company of military back to his hotel and received there by the Mayor of Charlestown, after which he will visit the Bunker Hill Monument grounds. Afterward he will visit the Navy-yard, and from there take a Government tug-boat and visit the harbor and various forts.

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 24.

In the SURRATT trial to-day Judge FISHER announced his decision for the second time on the point raised by the prisoner's counsel, that they should be allowed to recall the witnesses for the prosecution in order that they might discredit them. The Judge held that this could not be done unless the foundation had been laid on the cross-examination by asking the witness whether he had not made prior statements in contradiction of the evidence he had given on the direct examination. If this was done then the witness could be recalled to explain or account for such conflicting testimony, and subsequently witnesses might be introduced to show that he had corruptly testified and to discredit him generally.

This decision deprives the defence of their hoped-for opportunity of invalidating the testimony of several of the witnesses who swore that SURRATT was here on the day and evening of the 14th of April, 1865.

The principal witness examined to-day was JOHN M. LLOYD, the tavern-keeper at Surrattsville, who was at first quite refractory, and expressed his intention of not giving any evidence about Mrs. SURRATT, "as she was not here," to use his own words. He was ordered by the Judge to answer the questions, when he slowly and sullenly revealed Mrs. SURRATT's connection with the conspirators, BOOTH and HAROLD, in substance the same as the evidence given on the conspiracy trial. He swore that about ten days before the assassination JOHN SURRATT brought two carbines there, and aided him in secreting them in the ceiling, and told him to keep them there until called for; that on the Tuesday before the murder Mrs. SURRATT came there and handed him a package which proved to be a field-glass, which she told him to put with the "shooting irons," as they would soon be called for. On the fatal Friday Mrs. SURRATT came again and told him to have "those things" ready, as they would be called for that night, and also to prepare two bottles of whisky for those who would call.

Col. CONGER, who was in command of the party that captured BOOTH and HAROLD, was then sworn and the Court adjourned. The prospect of the defence being able to prove an *alibi* grows less and less. It is understood that among the witnesses to be called within a day or two, will be the man in whose company SURRATT left this city on the night of the murder, and who traveled with him to Montreal.

Among the visitors at the Court to-day were Gen. GRANT and Congressman JUDD.

Witnesses Not to be Recalled for Cross-Examination—The Flight of Booth and Harold After the Assassination.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 24.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. The attendance was larger than upon any previous occasion. The jurors were brought into court about 11 o'clock, and a few minutes after the prisoner was brought in, looking about the same as heretofore. Among the visitors in the court-room was Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

As soon as the Court had been called to order, Judge Fisher read an opinion upon the motion submitted on Saturday by the defence, asking the recall of witnesses for the purpose of cross-examination.

The opinion is a lengthy one, wherein the Judge gives his reasons for reaffirming the decision of the Court in denying the motion of Counsel. Numerous authorities are cited, and rules laid down for the examination of witnesses quoted. The question is not of sufficient importance to warrant the publication of the entire opinion.

The defence noted an exception to the decision, and Mr. Merrick desired to file an affidavit bearing upon the same matter; but the counsel for the prosecution objected, and the Court said the affidavit would have to be filed before the opinion was delivered.

Dr. J. F. May was sworn and examined by Mr. Wilson, and testified that he knew John Wilkes Booth, and on one occasion, while he was playing an engagement here, witness performed a surgical operation on Booth's neck, and it left an ugly square scar; witness saw the body of Booth afterward on the monitor at the Navy-yard a day or two after he was killed; witness identified the body of Booth, and found the scar upon Booth's neck; the scar had been previously described to the Surgeon-General; the operation was performed on Booth's neck about a year before Mr. Lincoln's assassination; the scar was a very ugly one, because after it had partially healed it was torn open while Booth was playing on the stage.

John Greenawall, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Witness in 1864 to 1866 kept the Pennsylvania House on C-street, between Four-and-a-Half and Sixth streets; Atzerodt boarded at the house, and Booth came there to see him; Booth came several times; [prisoner was asked to stand up;] witness recognized the prisoner; he had frequently come to witness' house, but could not say when or how often; recognized prisoner's face, but could not say when he visited the house; Booth frequently came to see Atzerodt; they would have private interviews, and when any one approached them they would move off; Atzerodt used to say that he had not much money then, but he was going away and would return with as much gold as would keep him all his life; witness knew of a blind horse owned by Atzerodt; identified the horse at the Provost-Marshal's office after the President was assassinated; saw Atzerodt on the morning of April 15, at two o'clock after the President had been assassinated; Atzerodt came in with another man, and Atzerodt wanted his old room; witness told him his old room was occupied, and that he would have to go in the room with the man he came in with; Atzerodt then turned to go up stairs, and witness told him he had not registered; Atzerodt then registered his name in a very hesitating manner; witness then repeated much of the testimony at the assassination trial, and relative to Atzerodt's having arms with him at the hotel, &c.

Mr. Bradley noted an exception to the testimony of the last witness, as well as to that of Dr. Hall, as being irrelevant to this case. In answer to certain questions, witness said the stages for Prince Georges County, Md., started from his house; passengers were continually coming and going; the Prince Georges stage and the Port Tobacco stage both started at the same time.

By Mr. Bradley—Witness did not see Atzerodt after he applied for the room at two o'clock; it was his servant who saw Atzerodt at five o'clock.

John M. Lloyd, sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington—I live in the Seventh Ward, Washington; have lived here since October, 1865; previous to that lived at Surrattsville, and kept tavern there; I moved there in 1864, and lived there until October, 1865; I occupied the house of Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, and was engaged in farming; have had a short acquaintance with the prisoner, and now recognize him; I rented the house from Mrs. Surratt; have seen Harold and Atzerodt; saw them both at my house about six weeks before the assassination; Harold came to my house and stayed all night; the next day Surratt and Atzerodt drove up; half an hour afterward were all three together at my house; there were several persons at the house beside them; they came in and took a drink and played cards, and after a while Surratt called me in the parlor, and there I saw two guns and a rope on the sofa; there was also there a monkey wrench; never examined the articles, and cannot say that I could identify them; the prisoner asked me to conceal the things; I at first refused, until he insisted that there would be no danger to me, and then I consented to take them; I told him there was no place to conceal such things, and he said he would show me a place; he then concealed the articles in an upper room under the joice; the prisoner said he only wanted me to keep the things two or three days; after these things had been concealed, Surratt, Atzerodt and Harold remained there some time playing cards; about three weeks after that, as I was coming to Washington, I met Surratt going down, and about three weeks afterward, as I was going down, I met Surratt coming up; never saw the three in company except the time stated.

Mr. Carrington asked witness if he saw Mrs. Surratt before the assassination.

Witness said he did not wish to go into an examination of Mrs. Surratt, as she was not here, and he would not answer unless compelled to do so by the Court. The Court instructed the witness to answer.

Witness resumed and said, on Tuesday before the assassination he met Mrs. Surratt at Uniontown; she was in a buggy with a young man whom I afterward understood to be Weichman; Mrs. Surratt told me to have the shooting irons ready, as they would be called for soon; I told Mrs. Surratt that the house was going to be searched, and I did not want the things there; the conversation then turned on John Surratt, and I said: "I understand that the soldiers were after him for going to Richmond;" Mrs. Surratt laughed heartily at the idea, and said: "A man must be a smart one to go to Richmond and back in six days;" that was about all that was said at that time; on April 14, 1865, I was at Marlboro, and when I returned home at six o'clock I saw a number of persons there, and among them Mrs. Surratt; when I drove up Mrs. Surratt came to meet me and handed me a package, and told me to have the guns ready and two bottles of whisky, and to give them to whoever should call for them that night; Mrs. Surratt and Weichman left before dark; the package handed me contained a field glass; at twelve o'clock that night Harold came to my house, and a person was with him; I do not know the size of the person referred to, as he was on horseback; Harold remarked, when he came in, "For God's sake, Lloyd, make haste and get those things;" I then went up stairs and got one of the guns, a field glass and a cartridge box, which was all I could bring, and I did not go back.

Witness was asked if the man with Harold said anything, but the defence objected, and the Court said it would first have to be shown who the other man was.

Mr. Carrington said he proposed to show it was Booth.

The Court—It was proper, then, to show first it was Booth.

Witness resumed, and said he thought Harold rode a bay horse, and the other a gray horse; Harold took a drink and went out, and witness supposes the other man took a drink.

Q.—Had you heard of the assassination of President Lincoln then?

Mr. Bradley said the drift of this was to get out what Booth said.

Judge Fisher—It must first be shown that Booth was there; all that the other man said in the hearing of Harold was evidence.

Witness resumed, and said he was then asked if a doctor was near, and the other man talked about the assassination; Harold was then across at the stable.

Q.—When did you first hear of the assassination?

Mr. Bradley objected, if it was in the course of that conversation.

The witness was disinclined to answer the question, and Judge Fisher said witness could answer when he first heard of the conversation.

Witness said he first heard of it that night; he could not distinctly recollect, but he understood Booth to say that either he or they had killed the President; witness thinks Secretary Seward's name was also mentioned; the carbines referred to were covered when handed to the witness; the carbines were uncovered by Harold, and witness noticed something peculiar about the locks.

Witness was here asked to retire temporarily from the stand, and Gen. E. D. Townsend was called to the stand and produced a field-glass and a breast pin. The glass was turned over to witness in August, 1865, by Gen. Eckert, Assistant Secretary of War, when he was about retiring from office; witness received the glass as Adjutant-General of the army; it was never out of his possession except on June 17, when it was given to Col. Conger, and afterward returned to witness; witness does not know Col. Conger officially.

Lloyd was then recalled, and examined the field-glass, but could not fully recognize it as the one that was handed to him by Mrs. Surratt; he thought the glasses he saw had larger letters on them; witness was also shown the carbines, and thought the one was the same as the one Harold took the cover off; recognized it by the peculiarity of the lock; the other carbine was taken away by the detectives; have not seen the cartridge-box since it was taken away by Harold.

The Court, at 12:20, took a recess for half an hour.

Upon reassembling John M. Lloyd was recalled.

Questioned by Mr. Pierrepont—On the night when these men were there did you hear Harrold use the name of Booth? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he use the name of Wilkes? A.—No, Sir?

Cross-examined by Mr. Merrick—I was examined on this case at Briantown two weeks after the assassination; was afterward examined at Carroll Prison; didn't know the name of the person who examined me, but have since understood it was Judge Olin; a military officer afterward came, whose name was said to be Col. Foster; don't know that I ever saw him afterward; but saw a man at the conspiracy trial who looked like him; have seen Mr. Bingham, but do not know that he ever examined me before the trial; witness was asked if threats or offers of reward were held out if he would testify; witness testified that at Briantown a man named Cattingham said if he would testify he would receive the protection of the Government; at the Old Capitol Prison the officer asked me to make a statement; I said I had made a full statement to Col. Wells; the officer said that was not full enough, and he asked if I had never heard something dreadful was to happen; I said I had not, and the officer said he had seen it in the papers.

Mr. Pierrepont objected to asking the question as to examination, as the testimony was irrelevant.

Judge Fisher said he could not see the bearing, unless it was for the purpose of contradicting the witness.

Mr. Pierrepont suggested that it should be done in the proper form then, and the witness should be asked what he did or did not say.

Mr. Merrick contended that he could examine the witness on any point to test his knowledge, means of knowledge, and the accuracy of his recollection, and he therefore asked these questions.

Mr. Bradley said it was competent to ask the witness if there was any inducement offered of reward or threat in these examinations.

Mr. Pierrepont said he did not object to that question, but he objected to the mode of examination.

The witness resumed, and said the officer told him he was guilty of being accessory, and the punishment of that was death.

Q.—Did you ever tell George W. Dent that you testified at the former trial to save your own life? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Pierrepont objected, and moved that the question and answer be stricken out.

Judge Fisher said that the question was irrelevant, but amounted to nothing by the answer of the witness.

Q.—Were there any threats made by the soldiers as the statement was made to Col. Wells?

Mr. Pierrepont said he knew what the answer would be, but he objected to the mode of questioning. The counsel could not examine as to any threats, except they were made in reference to this trial.

Mr. Merrick contended that the same threats were now operative. Other evidence given *now*, would be to reconcile the evidence given while under the influence of the threats referred to.

Mr. Pierrepont objected to testimony in regard to any threats made in reference to any trial, except the trial in progress.

Mr. Bradley contended that he could question the witness as to threats made at any time, and relating to the prisoner; and in support of this position, he quoted various authorities, and said it was a matter directed to the discretion of the Court. All testimony must be voluntary, and it was competent to ascertain whether threats had been made at any time with regard to the points at issue.

Judge Fisher said that in the case of a confession, evidence could be offered in case of a first threat held out. But in this case, the witness was as free as the wind, and it must be shown that he was still under the influence of the threats or the inducement of reward.

Mr. Bradley contended that, reasoning from analogy, the same principle operated here as in a case of confession.

Mr. Pierrepont said that the object of a cross-examination was to ascertain if the witness told the truth. If it was proposed to show that the witness had been offered an inducement of fear or favor to testify on this trial there was no objection; but if it was proposed to show that he had testified at another time under the influence of threats, then there was objections.

The Court decided that the question of threats must have reference to this trial only, and to none that preceded it.

The counsel noted an exception to the ruling of the Court.

Question by Mr. Bradley—Did you not state in substance and effect that you would be hung unless you signed your name to a written statement presented to you?

Mr. Carrington—When?

Mr. Bradley—Two years ago.

Mr. Pierrepont said that the question had been once asked and objected to.

The Court said it had been ruled out.

Mr. Bradley said that it might be fully understood that that was the question they proposed to ask.

Question ruled out.

Mr. Bradley said they now proposed to ask the witness whether he had not made the same statement within the last three months.

Mr. Pierrepont objected.

Mr. Bradley said he proposed to add further to the question, and that the witness stated he would have given different evidence if he had not been put in fear, and that if it were not for his previous examination he would give different testimony now.

The Court overruled the motion, and would confine the testimony to such threats or promises as were made in reference to this case now on trial.

Cross-examination resumed—I was requested to conceal some guns; it was nothing unusual for gentlemen to conceal firearms; the military had taken all the firearms they could find, and I feared my house was to be searched; I don't know what Mrs. Surratt's business was down there on April 14; when Mrs. Surratt was there several other persons were there; Mr. Jarboe and others were there, as was also Mrs. Offut; when I first saw Mrs. Surratt in the yard she was alone; think Mrs. Offut was near the yard; don't remember seeing any children, and don't remember who took my buggy after I got home from Marlboro; was at Marlboro attending a trial, and after Court was over drank a good deal and went home much intoxicated; I laid down before Mrs. Surratt left Surrattsville; I was so drunk I had to lie down; drunkenness has the effect to make me forget things and when I got drunk I sometimes kept up the sprees; had been in bad habits of drinking when I took possession of the tavern, and before that I kept a bar at the house and unfortunately for me I was my own best customer; the sun was up the next morning and I then took a drink; I did not fix my mind upon anything that happened the night before until the soldiers came; when Harold and Booth came there that night, I had a conversation, but have detailed it; I put no confidence in Harold telling me that the President had been killed, because I thought he was drunk; the soldiers came early in the morning, and after I found what had happened I became frightened and went to drinking; do not recollect exactly what I told Detective Jarboe, but think I told him that the men, Harold and Booth, had not been there; I did not wish to be a witness in the case, and I might have said I knew nothing about it; Jarboe said there was money enough in this case to make us both rich, if I would tell what I knew about the men, and I said I knew nothing about them; when I got home April 14, I was carrying in some oysters and fish when I met Mrs. Surratt; I do not know whether Mrs. Offut was near enough to hear the conversation; do not remember taking up Mrs. Offut's child; had been drinking when I saw Mrs. Surratt on the Tuesday spoken of; we conversed in an ordinary tone, and Mrs. Offut and Weichman were near by; do not know that they overheard the conversation; on the night of the assassination was aroused at 12 o'clock by Harold calling to me; I gave him the whisky; do not recollect now long I had been asleep when I was aroused; Harold did not ask me for the gun, only told me to bring him those things; I acknowledge that I went to bed drunk, but I think I know all of the conversation; I acknowledge that drunkenness blurs my memory and makes me forget things; I had not been on a continuous spree before April 14, because I was trying to give it up, but I broke through; think I took several drinks on Thursday, April 13; don't recollect who was at the house Thursday night; can't recollect if I was drunk Thursday night; I think the moon was shining the night Harold and his companions came; don't remember seeing any clouds that night; don't think the moon was shining when I went to bed that night, as I did not take particular notice of it.

By Mr. Pierrepont—What is your condition this morning while you are giving this testimony?

Mr. Bradley objected. He was before the jury, and they could see.

Mr. Pierrepont said he had a right to ask the question.

The defence tried to show that witness was a drunkard, and what effect liquor had upon him.

Mr. Merrick said the witness had himself stated the fact.

Judge Fisher sustained the objection.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Witness had been drinking that day, but had previously been trying to break off, finding the habit too strong for him.

Q.—You have thought a good deal upon this subject, have you not?

Mr. Merrick objected, and his objection was sustained.

Witness resumed, and, in answer to certain questions by Mr. Pierrepont, said Mrs. Offut was in the house when he first came up; does not recollect whether he staggered and fell or not when talking to Mrs. Surratt; does not recollect who drove him home; was sober enough to drive himself.

By the Court—Liquor has a tendency to make me forgetful, and, therefore, when I go to testify in a Court I never do drink, for fear I should forget facts that I should testify to.

By Mr. Pierrepont—When I go to testify I avoid drink for the cause stated.

By Mr. Bradley—Many things happen when I am drunk that I do not afterward remember; think it was at eleven o'clock when I met Mrs. Surratt in Uniontown on the Tuesday referred to; Weichman was in the buggy with her, and Mrs. Offut and child were with me; when I met Mrs. Surratt I got out of the buggy and spoke to her; the conversation was not carried on in a tone of secrecy; do not know whether Weichman heard it or not; witness could not tell when Harold was at his house with Atzerodt and Surratt unless he had his books and bills; Harold then said when he left, that he was on his way to "T. B.;" saw Surratt again on March 25; think he came down with his mother and another lady; they took dinner and Mrs. Surratt remained; they came in a two-horse carriage, and one horse, I think, was grey.

By Mr. Carrington—On the Tuesday referred to Mr. Weichman was in the buggy with Mrs. Surratt; do not know that Weichman heard the conversation.

Col. J. Conger was called and sworn, and his examination was deferred, and the Court then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Important Circular by Gen. Sherman Relative to the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 24.

Gen. SHERMAN has issued a circular in substance as follows:

First—That the treaties with the Indians must be preserved, but that Indians who have gone beyond the Reservations and are committing crimes, will fall under military control, &c., and are subject to punishment by the civil powers. *Second*—The Military Division is divided into three departments, viz.: Dakotah, commanded by Gen. TERRY; The Platte, commanded by Gen. AUGUR; The Missouri, commanded by Gen. HANCOCK. *Third*—If each State or Territory will organize a battalion of mounted men, they will be called for by the Department Commander in case of an emergency, to be mustered in in accordance with the law, and will await an appropriation by Congress for their payment. *Fourth*—Gives direction to the civil authorities to be prepared to pursue at all times with horse, thieving bands of Indians, who are endeavoring to avoid the military. *Fifth*—When stolen stock is traced to a Reservation, a demand should be made of the agent, and if the tribe is entitled to annuities, such annuities should be chargeable with the value of the stolen property. The Governments of the States and Territories interested are requested to communicate freely with the Department Commanders, and appeal only to Gen. SHERMAN.

The steamboat *W. Brooks*, lying at the levee, was robbed of $8,000, a gold watch and other valuables yesterday morning.

Fire in the Tennessee Penitentiary—Noble Conduct of the Convicts.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, June 24.

Nashville papers of the 23d inst. report the destruction of the entire west wing of the Tennessee Penitentiary, comprising the extensive agricultural implement and cedar-ware works of HIGETT, BRIGGS & MOORE, wherein one hundred and fifty convicts have been daily employed.

A great many of the convicts were turned out to assist in staying the flames, and they worked earnestly and nobly to do so, not one of them making the least attempt to escape.

A military force was kept at hand during the conflagration to watch the convicts, but their services were not needed.

The loss of HIGETT, BRIGGS & MOORE is probably not less than $70,000. The machinery destroyed was valued at $30,000.

The State loses about $10,000 upon that portion of the prison destroyed, which loss is covered by insurance.

HIGETT, BRIGGS & MOORE are insured for only $25,000.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Yellow Fever on Board the Winooski.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 24.

The United States steamer *Winooski* arrived in Hampton Roads to-day with over forty cases of yellow fever on board. The epidemic made its appearance after the vessel left Matanzas, Cuba, under orders from Admiral PALMER to carry dispatches to the senior officer of the North-Atlantic Squadron. While running down the coast of Hayti, JOSEPH COOPER, seaman, died after exhibiting unmistakable symptoms of black vomit, and was buried at sea on May 30. Vigorous measures were at once taken to disinfect the ship thoroughly with chloride of lime, which affected the remaining cases most beneficially. New cases, however, continued to appear, until they threatened to disable the ship entirely, and it was thought necessary to at once seek a colder climate. The friends of those on board will be gratified to learn that most of the cases are convalescent, and considered by the medical officer as out of danger.

The frigates *Macedonian* and *Savannah*, and sloop-of-war *Dale*, have sailed for the Mediterranean.

A large fleet of merchantmen, which have been detained here by head winds, have also sailed.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 24.

On Saturday the wages of the workmen employed in the cotton and woolen mills located at Manayunk were reduced about twenty-five per cent. To-day the men engaged in twelve of the mills refused to go to work at the new rates, consequently operations have been stopped until the difficulties are settled.

A Prize-Fight Off, and the Forfeit Paid.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, June 24.

The Gallagher-Elliott prize-fight is off, GALLAGHER paying $150 forfeit.

Hon. SIDNEY CLARKE, Member of Congress from Kansas, has published a circular in the Western papers requesting information respecting what is commonly known as Spanish fever or Texas cattle-fever, saying that it is his intention to introduce at the next session of Congress, a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a scientific commission to investigate the causes and extent of the disease.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

Social and Political Status of the People of the State—Political Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, June 16.

In considering the political prospects of our State it becomes necessary to analyse a little the social ethnology which surrounds us. The native white population constitute the Conservative party, and this comprises many Union men with the former Confederates. There is another division of the whites, who claim to be exclusively loyal, and demand in that right to administer the offices of the country. Alone, this division would not, perhaps, equal twenty per cent. of the whites. The colored race constitute, perhaps, a majority of the registered voters. But they are again subdivided into the *hommes clairs* and the negroes. The first class comprehend all the shades of, and between, the mulatto and the white. They have been liberated several generations since, have acquired wealth and education. Their relation to the whites has been that of social subordination, but amicable. Perhaps it was that of the clansman who "sat below the salt," but yet remembered with pride a common ancestry with his superiors. Owning, before the war, six or seven millions of taxable value in this city, much of it consisting of slaves; being, in many instances, large sugar and cotton planters, the *homme clair* came to consider himself interested in the common welfare. They regard themselves the superiors of the *nouveaux affranchis*, and these last do not regard them with much affection, considering them the aristocracy of their race.

The *gens de clair* then demand a large representation of the offices within the gift of their own color and their white allies. The white Union element did not at first contemplate this demand. It is believed that the bill prepared by the Louisiana loyalists for the action of Congress only gave the rights of sufrage as intended to the colored population, while their eligibility to office was left in abeyance. This was also the view of the Tennessee Radicals. The idea seems to have been that the elementary exercise of the freedman would be to cast his ballot under the direction of some white friend. After a generation or two they might become capable of being constables. The act of drawing salaries has been, however, so simplified that the freedmen came rapidly to the conclusion that they could undertake it without farther preparations. So the latter-day Republicans have resolved that, inasmuch as the freedmen have a majority of the votes, they shall have half the offices. Whether this will satisfy the demand of the freedmen remains to be seen. No doubt the Conservatives will offer terms at least as favorable, and then the *gens clair* will decide whether to vote with the property-holders and men of business, or cast their vote for those whites who, assuming peculiar loyalty, have come from afar to prove it, and the recently manumitted. The experiment of committing the power of taxation and municipal administration to a class whose zeal in behalf of the Government is undoubted, but who cannot pretend to much experience in the affairs or interest in the business of the city, is one of the utmost importance, and may well excite the earnest consideration of the *tiers etat* which will, perhaps, have the decision of the question.

MR. STEVENS REBUKED.

The colored people in the convention which has just adjourned refused to indorse Mr. STEPHENS' plan of confiscation. It was pressed upon them, but decidedly declined. They adopted the following resolution, which does not desire additional agitation on the subject of confiscation, and only asks additional military force when necessary to the protection of loyalists, black or white. The resolution was adopted, and referred to the Committee on Address, but no reference to it appears in the platform adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the Radical Republican Party of Louisiana do not desire additional agitation on the subject of confiscation. But if the employers of colored men discharge them on account of political difficulties, and to otherwise torment and proscribe colored men and Southern loyal Republican citizens, petition Congress for the presence of a standing army, and for additional legislation to punish treason by confiscation of the property of the guilty parties.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Can you not give us some aid in regaining our foreign trade? The shipping interest of the East is very much interested in freights. Even the manufacturers might have their business much enlarged by adding the Mexican market to our own. We need very much the adoption of such a treaty as that negotiated by Mr. McLANE just before the war. That treaty gave the United States the right of way over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, as well as through the Northern Provinces to the ports of Guaymas and Mazatlan, with a right of protectorate in the Northern Provinces. If such a treaty had been ratified our relations with Mexico would be very different, and for little more than half the cost of the new Russo-American possessions we might have had access to and transit to Mexico. What are now our relations to the Spanish American ports? Not so favorable as they were in the colonial times, when Virginia sent corn, and Maine fish and lumber to the West Indies. Practically, Europe sends her products past our doors, and monopolizes the markets of the Southern seas. We cannot sell goods imported into the United States in the Mexican or Insular ports, because their tariff being lower than ours, they can import direct and undersell us. The import duty in British Honduras is seven per cent.; of course no merchant could come from the Belize to buy European goods in New-Orleans, where we pay a revenue duty of fifty per cent. The extension of the American tariff over these ports would give us the trade, or the same result might be reached by a reciprocity convention, or perhaps by a drawback given on goods resold to be exported to the Southern ports of America. Is not this worthy the attention of Massachusetts and New-York? Each has shipping, and manufactures for which they need a market. Their home trade languishes. In the mean time, the French, English and German merchants find an excellent market on this Continent.

What, then, prevents the Northern merchants from demanding adequate treaty protection and prosecuting their trade with our nearest neighbors? The free-grown sugar of Louisiana has been destroyed; the slave-grown sugar of Brazil and Cuba has received a bounty; the import and export trade of the South Seas, worth annually $500,000, has been conceded without a question to European rivals—nay the provisions of Europe have been imported into the Spanish-American States, while our own western provisions have been exported to Europe, and our corn in some places burned, as cheaper than coal! Do you call this statesmanship? If Europe will give you the cup and balls of the Monroe doctrine, will you amuse yourselves with the toy while your sagacious rivals secure for themselves the treasure? The time may have been when the North embodied the Wilmot Proviso in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty to prevent the expansion of Slavery South as well as North. Now there is no such motive for conceding our right to acquire territorial or commercial advantages. The North, it is repeated, wants a home market. The nation wants a continental policy. This "whole unbounded continent" should be open to American commerce. Does the North fear the expansion of the truth? The development of the South redounds to the advantage of the whole country, and especially to the North and West.

The President is a very respectable gentleman, but he has never manifested any knowledge of foreign affairs. Indeed, he was educated in a school indifferent, if not opposed to commerce, manufactures or internal intercourse. He has been a partisan, able, resolute, and generally successful in the simple political propositions which he has argued. But he has shown no interest in our foreign diplomacy, and has done nothing to expand the commercial relations of the country. He has now an opportunity to intervene in the pacification of Mexico and in securing reciprocal commerce with Spain and her possessions. Cannot Mr. SEWARD, who is an enlightened statesman, take up this great question of a continental policy? Cannot he give us not only the exclusion of European courts from American States, but the exclusion of European vessels from Mexican ports? If the latter proposition be a little too steep, can he not secure for us such terms of commercial intercourse with American ports in the South seas as will enable Connecticut to sell its manufactures, Boston to employ its shipping, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis to send their provisions, and New-York and New-Orleans to sell their merchandise to our continental customers? Here is a policy in which the United States is interested, and which we are assured the freedmen will confirm by their Congressional vote when they get it. W. M. B.

The Time Made by Racers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps the "British Officer" who communicated the article (in your paper of the 19th instant) entitled "Plea for Jockeys," can furnish (as he seems to be at home in such matters) a solution of this question, and if he can do so, I shall be (as well as many others) much indebted to him:

Which country, England or the United States, has produced the fastest race horses?

I have inquired for some thirty years past, and addressed several notes to the various sporting journals, but have never been able to obtain an answer.

In the calculation to be made I ignore entirely the four miles made in 6 minutes and 48 seconds by *Flying Childers*, over the New-Market Course, as well as the rumor of the same horse having made a single mile over the same course in less than a minute—as these accounts have not been confirmed.

I should be pleased to have some experts of the turf reduce the lengths (ridiculous it seems to me) of the English courses, so that a comparison can be made with the length of our courses. Our courses are specific and theirs are not. The English persist in running such distances as these, say: 3 miles, 1,542 yards and 90 feet, or 3 miles, 1,498 yards and 37 feet 8 inches, in such and such a time. We, on the contrary, have one, two, three or four miles.

I hope the "British Officer" may have the requisite leisure, and be fully acquainted with the performances of English *Eclipse, Bay Malton, Surplice, Hermit*, and all the rest of the first-rate English racers, so as to compare the time and distance made by them with the performances of our *Eclipse, Boston, Fashion, Lexington*, &c., &c.

It is a question which has never yet been decided, that I can find, and although I have frequently asked a score or two of our young turfites, since 1836, to the present time, they have not yet been able to decide it.

Will the "British Officer" please inform me, and if he has not at hand the requisite authorities, will some of our fast youth, who are running over with "the races," please try their hands and brains a little on this question? TIME.

The Atlantic Yacht Club Regatta.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the Atlantic Yacht Club Regatta, in this day's issue, there appeared the following:

> "As the yachts were entering the Narrows, coming up, a small yacht, carrying the signal of the Jersey City Yacht Club, ran directly into the steamboat and carried away her bowsprit. *The indications were that something stronger than soda-water lay at the bottom of this accident.*"

The imputation as to cause is unjust and entirely uncalled for. The truth of the matter is, that the tiller carried away at that moment short off in the rudder head, and on account of the rain, &c., the remaining part of the rudder could not be removed to substitute another tiller, leaving said yacht entirely (so to speak) unmanageable, and the "result," as your correspondent says, "was loss of bowsprit." Trusting you will acknowledge the correction, I remain

THE SAILING MASTER OF SAID YACHT.

JERSEY CITY, June 19, 1867.

A Route to Greenwood.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I suggest a still better plan for getting to Greenwood than that printed in your paper of this morning?

It is this: Run a boat from a convenient ferry in this City, to a new slip to be built in Gowanus Bay, directly opposite the entrance of Greenwood. This, with the increased travel to the Cemetery which it would cause, and the immense saving of expense and fatigue for funerals, would be sure to pay handsomely. S.

This would be an improvement, and is therefore desirable. But a smooth, clean road leading back of Brooklyn would offer attractions as a ride, and would be used by many persons who would like to drive through Greenwood, but do not care to go so far by water.

About ten years ago a citizen of St. Louis County, Mo., made a will in which he provided that certain of his slaves, ten in number, should each receive $500 on condition of their "emigrating to Liberia, or such other country as might be set apart for free persons of color." The legatees have never gone to Liberia, but recently they presented to the Probate Court a petition for an order on the executor compelling him to pay over the funds. The question, therefore, was whether Missouri was or was not within the meaning of the will "set apart for free persons of color." The Court was of opinion that such was the case, and ordered payment to be made as prayed for.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Internal Revenue of the Second (Brooklyn) District.

For the following statistics of internal revenue for the Second District, comprising the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and the towns of the County of Kings, of which Col. ALFRED M. WOOD is Collector, and JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., Assessor, we are indebted to the Assessor and his Chief Clerk, Mr. BIRDSALL:

LIST OF ANNUAL SALES,
Year ending April 30, 1867.

Adams, R. W. & Co.	$179,165	Morrell & Tiebout	$6,440
Appleton, Geo. H.	62,969	Meserole, A. K.	54,000
Bernstein, Nathan	182,400	McBain, Gilmore & Co.	105,766
Beach, L. & T. R.	66,050	McDiarmid, John	89,131
Brower, G. & Co.	59,379	N. Y. and Brooklyn Saw-mill and Lumber Company	340,611
Baker, A.	81,160	Brice, John	52,968
Craig, Adam	[illegible]	Peters & Jones	[illegible]
Conklin, H. N. & Son	82,336	Ross, G. & Sons	90,000
Clapp, J. M.	67,000	Kepplew, Freeman & Co.	57,030
Felt & German	128,330	Rushmore, J. W.	114,941
Gray, E. C. & Co.	54,241	Seward, John E.	200,535
Hardy, Garret L.	122,725	Spencer & Martin	252,902
Huffington, G. W.	128,608	Smith, Wm. & Co.	191,580
Journay & Burnham	225,000	Thomas, H. & Co.	86,408
Jewell, Ditmas	63,000	Woolsey, S. W. & Co.	98,128
Kaysey & Son	80,000	Watson, Pettinger & Co.	267,011
Kenyon, R. W.	120,000	Wilson, A. D.	75,000
Kenney, R. G.	126,274	Williams, E. F.	30,000
Latimer Bros.	107,000		
Morton, Canda & Co.	265,000		
Morton, James	85,600		
Mathews, A. D. & Sons	75,000		

TOTAL FISCALS:

June 30, 1863	$798,129 91	June 30, 1865	2,222,857 44
June 30, 1864	1,299,177 60	June 30, 1866	2,843,163 50
Total			$7,191,528 55

The following is the PRESENT FISCAL YEAR in detail:

July, 1866	$143,334 00	January, 1867	$120,367 41
August	164,849 97	February	128,667 16
September	304,061 09	March	150,325 77
October	209,187 57	April	147,959 71
November	151,248 52	May	148,959 13
December	121,798 92	June, estimated	145,000 00
Total			$1,935,962 98
Other years			7,191,528 55
Grand total			$9,127,491 53

It will doubtless gratify the residents of several subdistricts to see the annual lists of 1867 and 1866 compared by

DIVISIONS.

Division	1867.	1866.	Division	1867.	1866.
1	$106,171 91	$173,432 38	8	$23,498 00	$27,045 97
2	101,305 77	198,265 [illegible]	9	35,514 50	62,088 87
3	95,690 34	157,989 [illegible]	10	17,413 26	21,532 69
4	5,829 50	8,756 52	11	11,974 16	13,067 76
5	33,776 45	51,876 62	12	14,362 23	21,547 95
6	13,242 70	12,460 62			
7	30,430 57	55,226 03	Total	$498,706 19	$802,893 33

Difference, $304,187 14.

RAILROAD GROSS RECEIPTS—APRIL, 1867.

Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad	$875 56
Brooklyn and Canarsie Railroad	1,936 00
Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad	348 58
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad	7,453 42
Van Brunt-street and Erie Basin Railroad	1,303 98

FERRY GROSS RECEIPTS—APRIL, 1867.

Greenpoint and New-York Ferries	$10,417 10
Houston-street Ferry	10,259 00

GOODS PLACED IN BONDED WAREHOUSE.

	Oil.	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Amt. of Duties.
Sept. 1, 1862, to June 30, 1866	$6,433,373	$1,370,814	$8,142,022	$5,767,633 95
July, 1866	219,656	75,477	161,945	259,863 58
Aug., 1866	363,638	97,395	223,192	356,795 38
Sept., 1866	372,832	65,648	226,936	296,327 89
Oct., 1866	346,400	83,683	248,777	334,090 88
Nov., 1866	412,933	46,474	374,466	325,116 94
Dec., 1866	210,363	59,741	144,285	219,007 53
Jan., 1867	260,830	25,484	81,905	135,627 04
Feb., 1867	156,111	4,503	97,158	77,627 54
March, 1867	270,530	6,691	91,966	103,021 02
April, 1867	281,874	6,397	192,009	143,729 28
May, 1867	324,647	1,019	95,790	103,433 27
June, 1867 (est.)	350,000	800	100,000	111,600 00
Total	$10,008,187	$1,843,526	$10,181,453	$8,236,734 31

Another German Attempts Murder and Commits Suicide.

Another tragedy occurred yesterday morning in Avenue B, where a jealous German attempted to murder his former mistress with a razor, because she had chosen another lover, and then committed suicide by cutting his throat. The facts in this case are simply these: JOHN SCHMIDT, a respectable peddler, aged 64, a native of Germany, residing in the rear tenement building No. 49 Avenue B, has had living on intimate terms with him a German woman named ELIZABETH KNAUER, and this intimacy continued undisturbed for four years. On Thursday last the woman severed the connection by leaving SCHMIDT'S protection and sojourned with one JOSEPH ELINE, who occupied rooms in the same building. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning SCHMIDT called at her room, finding her alone, and asked her to shake hands, which she did. He then retained possession of her hand, and with his left brandished a razor, with which he inflicted several frightful cuts on her head and face. The woman shrieked for help and fell down, when the assailant, evidently believing that he had killed her, ran out of the room and cut his his own throat at the foot of the stairs. ELIZABETH'S wounds proved not to be dangerous, though of a severe nature, and she is now as well as can be expected. SCHMIDT was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where his death occurred soon after his admission. Coroner SCHIRMER being notified of the fact proceeded thither yesterday afternoon and empaneled a jury, when the following evidence was adduced:

Elizabeth Knauer testified: I live at No. 49 Avenue B., and used formerly to live with the deceased; I was with him for four years; I left him four days ago, and came to live with Joseph Eline; deceased turned me out and said he would not live with me any longer; this morning, at 6 o'clock, he came up here; no one was in the room except myself; the deceased came up to me and said, "Shake hands," and I held out my right hand which he grasped, and with his left hand drew a razor and cut me on the left eye and back of the head; I got frightened and fell down, when deceased ran out, and on reaching the bottom of the stairs he cut his throat.

Frederick Schmidt testified: I reside in First-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets; deceased is my father; for five or six years he has been living with a woman to whom he had not been married; her name is Elizabeth Nauer; she is in the habit of drinking, and has spent all the money which my father had accumulated as a farmer; he was in the habit of peddling vegetables and other things to procure a living; this woman got $390 from her son in Andersonville, which she also spent for liquor; lately they became much reduced in circumstances, and she left my father to live with another man in the same house, which greatly excited my father.

Joseph W. Howe, House Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, testified: John Schmidt was admitted to Ward No. 16 this morning, suffering from an incised wound of the throat; death took place half an hour after admission, from excessive hemorrhage.

This being all the evidence in the case the Coroner submitted it to the jury, who found a verdict in accordance with the facts and were discharged.

Indictment of the Bankers' and Merchants' Presentation Enterprise by the Grand Jury—Arrest of One of the Managers.

The readers of the TIMES have been advised of the seizures by the Police of the books and other effects of the firm of "CLARK, WEBSTER & CO.," who pretend to be the projectors and managers of the lottery scheme known as the "Bankers' and Merchants' Presentation Scheme," and having an office at No. 62 Broadway. At the first seizure in April last the case dragged slowly through the Tombs Police Court, with no definite result, and on Friday last the establishment was again overhauled. Two of the persons now arrested have been required to find bail for examination before Justice HOGAN. This lottery scheme has been extensively advertised throughout the country, and the circulars so profusely scattered said that the capital stock of the concern was $1,287,148, which had been invested in prizes, the first premium being a cash prize of $75,000 and the second $50,000, with a descending scale, to enable every holder of a ticket to obtain a prize. These tickets read as follows:

> Goddess of Liberty
>
> Tickets $1.
>
> Bankers' and Merchants' Presentation Enterprise.
>
> Capital $1,287,148.
>
> This ticket entitles the holder to one share in the Grand Distribution at the Cooper Institute.
>
> Clark, Webster & Co.,
> Bankers and Managers,
> No. 62 Broadway,
> New-York.
>
> 947186

and were to be sold at $1 each, the scheme meeting with considerable success, judging from the extensive lists of agents and subscribers found by the Police at the office, where three truck loads of tickets, pamphlets, envelopes, books of reference and account, and nearly every directory published in the United States, were seized, all of which were placed in charge of the Police Property Clerk, Mr. BOUCK. Since that seizure HENRY E. ELIAS, who claims to be one of the firm, sued out a writ of replevin upon the Property Clerk, demanding the surrender of his property, but he did not succeed in obtaining possession, for the Police authorities gave the necessary bonds, and retained the property in their keeping, holding it until the decision of the civil suit. The case was then placed before the Grand Jury, who have formally indicted the firm of "CLARK, WEBSTER & CO.," or any of its representatives, for violation of the State laws against lotteries, and as Mr. HENRY E. ELIAS has rendered himself conspicuous in the matter, a bench warrant was issued for his arrest by Recorder HACKETT, and the accused was taken into custody yesterday for trial.

No doubt this will be the last appearance of "CLARK, WEBSTER & CO." in the character of advertisers and managers of a lottery in behalf of the bankers and merchants of this City, who naturally feel scandalized and annoyed by the persistency with which the scheme has been foisted upon the notice of the public.

Saratoga, Lake Memphremagog and the White Mountains.

Summer tourists are beginning to ask themselves where they shall go for the season. Europe is too distant and the cost of getting there too much for the generality of our citizens. The West is not sufficiently attractive, and the South is out of the question. Among the northern tours none affords more delightful scenery than the one by way of Lake Memphremagog and the White Mountains. Leaving New-York by the New-Haven Railroad at noon, the traveler arrives at White River Junction for supper, and gets to the lake the next day. Or he can take the New-Haven steamer at 3:15 P. M., sleep at Springfield, and reach Memphremagog the next night. This route is about sixty miles shorter than any other, and passes through some of the most enchanting of our New-England scenery. From the lake, Quebec, Montreal and other points in Canada can be reached in a few hours. A new hotel has recently been erected on the lake shore, affording every convenience, and even luxury, at moderate prices. A new iron steamboat, with watertight compartments, has been placed on the lake, leaving the hotel every morning and conveying passengers to the outlet, thus affording them a view of every point of interest. The lake and its surroundings comprise the most striking and even sublime scenery. Gigantic mountains meet the eye on every side, and amid them nestles the lake with its pretty bays and bold wooded headlands. The waters are clear as crystal and abound with muscalunge and other fish. The whole distance from this City to the lake is 366 miles.

Those who desire to spend their holidays at Saratoga will find the facilities for getting there increased by the action of the People's Line of steamboats and the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company. After the 1st of July a train will leave Albany for the Springs every Sunday morning on the arrival of the steamer *Drew*, returning at 6 P. M. Business men will thus be enabled to spend a Sabbath with their families without encroaching upon their commercial engagements. On week days the Athens' route will be found the most direct to the Springs.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SHANNON in the chair.

A resolution to appropriate $1,200 for a regatta on the North River on the 4th of July was presented by Mr. NORTON and referred.

An invitation from the Mayor to join with him in reviewing the First Division National Guard on the 4th of July was accepted.

The resolution from the other Board to appropriate $500 for an entertainment of the school children of the Twelfth Ward and Randall's Island on the 4th of July, was referred to the Committee on celebrating the 4th of July.

A resolution by Mr. MCGINNIS, instructing the Street Commissioner to procure a new set of colors for the City Hall, was adopted.

The resolution to appropriate $20,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July, was read.

Mr. REILLY moved to make the amount $10,000, which was lost.

Mr. CUSHMAN moved to make it $15,000, which was also lost.

The resolution was then concurred in.

A resolution from the other Board directing the Corporation Counsel to discontinue all further proceedings in relation to the extension of Church-street, was read.

Mr. MOORE said that the matter was in the Courts, and he hoped the resolution would not be adopted, but referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. NORTON thought the proposed extension one of the greatest outrages ever attempted. The expenses of the Commission alone would amount to $80,000. When completed it would be no improvement whatever.

The resolution was concurred in by a vote of 9 to 4.

A resolution directing the Harlem Railroad Company to construct an iron bridge over the cut in Fourth-avenue, at Eighty-second-street, was called up by Mr. MCGINNIS.

Mr. HARDY hoped that when the bridge was constructed it would be called the "McGinnis" bridge.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was presented to pave Maiden-lane with Nicolson pavement.

Mr. CUSHMAN said he was opposed to it. He did not believe in the Nicolson pavement. That laid down in Nassau-street already showed evidence of decay.

The resolution was laid over, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday next, at 4 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. BRINKMAN in the chair.

A resolution was adopted by a vote of 13 to 8, rescinding the resolution to extend Church-street, and instructing the Corporation Counsel to suspend all further proceedings in the matter.

The resolution to remove the fountain in City Hall Park to Madison-square, was concurred in.

An invitation was received from the Mayor to the members of the Common Council to join with him in reviewing the First Division National Guard from the Worth Monument at 7:30 A. M. on the Fourth of July.

A communication from the Croton Department in answer to a resolution of inquiry, was received, stating that fire hydrants and stop cocks are supplied to the City under a contract made in 1865.

A resolution was introduced to appropriate $500 for an entertainment for the children of the Twelfth Ward Schools and Randall's Island on the Fourth of July.

Considerable objection was made to it on the ground that the Twelfth Ward Schools are not more entitled to a donation than that of any other ward, but the resolution was finally adopted.

The resolution to appropriate $1,500 for a regatta on the Fourth of July was called up and again laid over.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

Board of Supervisors.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SMITH in the chair.

A resolution was adopted in favor of paying the counsel fees and other expenses, amounting to $55,380, incurred in settling the claims of banks and insurance companies, for return of taxes collected in error.

The following bills for work on the new Courthouse, and materials employed in its construction, were ordered to be paid:

J. B. & W. W. Cornell, iron	$17,814 76
John Kellum, architect	3,064 06
Eastchester Quarry Company, marble	2,679 83
James Cummings, machine work	211 07
Henry Dickinson, blue stone	200 00
James Bird, rubbing sand	198 00
Christopher Dick, various duties	20 00
A. J. Garvey, plastering and ornamental work	3,440 00
Pay-roll of laborers up to June 23	2,930 00

The Board then adjourned.

The Fire Department.

The Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, the new members of which have recently entered upon their official duties, promises to give us many much-needed reforms in the Department. The Committee on Discipline, which consists of Messrs. SHALER, MEYERS and WILSON, is preparing a new code of rules and regulations for the government of the Department, which will soon be reported to the Board for its action.

The new regulations for the Supply Department go into effect July 1. By their terms a storekeeper is placed in charge of the issuing of supplies, which has hitherto been done by the Chief-Engineer. This department is to be hereafter managed on a basis similar to that of the Quartermaster's Department in the army—an admirable, and as nearly as possible a perfect system. The storekeeper is to make his issues only upon a requisition drawn up according to a prescribed form and signed by the President of the Board. Capt. CARL JOSSON, who was an Assistant Adjutant-General in our army during the war, has been appointed Storekeeper, and his friends predict that he will manage the supply department strictly in accordance with the military rules which have been adopted, and with the workings of which he is fully acquainted.

The Fire Department is especially busied at present with the enforcement of the rules regulating the vending of fireworks, wherewithal so many in our midst delight to make hideous Independence Day and the days that immediately precede and those that immediately follow it. Yesterday about one hundred storekeepers, who have been selling without a permit, were notified that they must do so no more. Last year 980 permits were granted; this year, thus far, 720 have been issued.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

STEAMBOAT THIEVES.

For some time the steamboats *Bristol* and *Providence*, plying between this City and Bristol, R. I., have been despoiled of a number of blankets and other movable property. The efforts made to detect and arrest the thieves proved abortive until yesterday, when Captain JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, and Detective WOOLDRIDGE of his command, arrested a colored man named ALLEN MURRAY, who bears an unenviable character. These officers ascertained that MURRAY had disposed of two pairs of blankets belonging to the company to a colored woman living in Baxter-street, and eight other pairs were traced to the possession of other women living in the Five Points, all of which property was recovered. The prisoner was arraigned before the Court yesterday, and fully committed for trial. MURRAY admitted to the magistrate that he had served out a term of ten years in Sing Sing prison for highway robbery and two years for burglary. He said the blankets had been given him by a stranger for disposal.

EXCISE CASES.

JEREMIAH BUTLER, of No. 228 Mott-street, and THOMAS DURKIN, of No. 366 Greenwich-street, were arraigned before the magistrate charged with violations of the Excise Law, when they were held for trial, and allowed to furnish bail in the sum of $300 each.

DISHONEST FIREMAN.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. EDWARD E. EAMES, an employe of Messrs. H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., appeared in Court and preferred a charge of grand larceny against WM. L. WOOD, the machinist and fireman employed in the premises of the firm. In his affidavit, Mr. EAMES states that on the 14th day of June the prisoner stole sixty yards of black silk, valued at $300. When arrested by Detective MCDOUGALL, the stolen goods were found wrapped round his body beneath his clothing. WOOD confessed his guilt, and was remanded for trial in default of bail. He is a native of Woodbury, Mass., 42 years of age, and resides at No. 3 Beach-street. It was stated during the examination that H. B. CLAFLIN & Co. have had over $2,000 worth of silk goods stolen from their premises, and the prisoner is suspected of having perpetrated a principal share of these robberies, although suspicion has only recently attached itself to him. It is understood that the prisoner has been under arrest for ten days.

SHOPLIFTER.

Yesterday morning two men entered the store of BURTON MANSFIELD, Nos. 1 and 3 Mercer-street, under pretence of making extensive purchases. After tumbling over a variety of goods, one of the men picked up six gross of silk braid, valued at $100, and attempted to make good his escape. One of the clerks, BENJAMIN BRADFIELD, saw the theft committed, and, following the thief, succeeded in arresting him and handing the culprit over to the custody of Detective BENNETT, who happened to be passing by. The prisoner gave his name as CHAS. REIMER, and was found possessed of the stolen braid. He was taken to Police Headquarters and photographed, after which he was arraigned before the magistrate and locked up for trial. He is 28 years of age, a native of this City, and lives at No. 210 Prince-street. His confederate escaped arrest in the confusion.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

BREACH OF TRUST.

MARTIN MCINTOSH, of No. 132 West Twenty-fifth-street, shows by his affidavit that he had a young man in his employ named JOHN BRUGGEMANN, and on the 19th inst. he gave this man $100 to deposit, instead of which, he made off with the money. When arrested he acknowledged the theft, and said he had spent most of the money. Before the Court the prisoner again acknowledged his guilt, and was committed to answer.

WATCH LARCENY.

IRA D. RICHMOND, Jr., No. 99 Perry-street, charges that MARY ANN RUSSELL stole his watch and chain, valued at $45—basing the charge upon the fact that the watch was found in her possession, and the chain was found in the wood-shed attached to the house where she lived. The accused denied her guilt, but was committed to answer.

THE NAPIER AFFAIR.

Some days ago a person named NAPIER, and who it was alleged claimed to be a brother of Lord NAPIER, was brought up on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences from C. P. MENDENHALL & Co., of Baltimore, and gave bail in $6,000 to await a requsition from the Governor of Maryland and to answer the charge. An examination was appointed in the case to occur yesterday, but the accused, NAPIER, failed to appear. The question of the forfeiture of the bail bond came up, but was not passed upon, the matter being adjourned until Thursday.

EXCISE CASES.

CHARLES MILLER and GEORGE FRESCHER, Nos. 242 and 244 West Twenty-eighth-street; EDWARD J. JACKSON, No. 392 Broadway; JOHN FLINCK, No. 112 Seventh-avenue; and HUGH B. JACKSON, No. 192 Fifth-avenue, were required to give bail in $300 each to answer for selling liquors without license.

A CURIOUS CASE.

MARIA S. DESMOND makes an affidavit setting forth that during her confinement she was lodged in the house No. 149 Stanton-street, kept by one ELIZA or LIZZIE MAYNARD, with whom lived one RALPH ARCHIBALD, said to be a policeman, and that during her sickness she was maltreated and abused by the said MAYNARD and ARCHIBALD; and that after the birth of her child, they took it away and abused it so that it is likely to die. The case is held for an examination.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

Yesterday was remarkable to the extent that this Court did not commit a single prisoner for any offence whatever. The record only shows

AN EXCISE CASE.

LAWRENCE SCHULTZ, No. 157 Attorney-street, gave bail in $1,000 to answer for a violation of the Excise Law, the circumstances constituting the offence being that a Police officer entering his house by the side-door, on Sunday, found two men drinking lager in the room adjoining the bar-room.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

EXCISE CASES.

KUMBERT KELLY, First-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, did not have his premises tightly closed on Sunday, and the premises being a bar-room, he was required to give bail in $200 to answer for a violation of the Excise Law.

CHARLES HARTMAN, East Sixty-eighth-street, between Madison-avenue and Fourth-avenue, was arraigned for selling liquor on Sunday, an officer having seen a man come out of the store with a pail of beer on that day, but the evidence showing that the beer had been purchased of another party on Saturday, and had only been left with HARTMAN to be kept on ice, the case was dismissed.

The examination in the case of Officer MCLAUGHLIN, charged with an assault upon HENRY AHRENS, at the Bradford House on Sunday, the 16th inst., was resumed and progressed, but no facts developed other than have been already published.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to July 18, at 12 M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Peckham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
271—Bouton vs. Bouton.
641—Dufais vs. Andrews et al.
381—Whitman vs. Buckley et al.
1457—United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. vs. Merrill, Jr., Surv.
511—Buncke vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1285—Leling et al. vs. Leffingwell, Rec'r.
515—Kennedy vs. Randall.
87—Robinson vs. Phillips.
1693—Sergeant et al. vs. Burrows et al.
1167—Carpenter vs. Wood et al., admn'rs.

Nos.
1309—Merritt vs. Hudson River R. Co.
815—The Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Lamberson et al.
809—McGearty vs. Pettigrew.
1015—Barney vs. Owen.
1073—Martin vs. Ohe.
1123—Ferris, Trustee, vs. Vail.
1141—Chadeayne vs. Mills.
1135—Williams, Jr., vs. Wood.
1157—Crowley vs. Clark.
1189—Lindsley et al. vs. Reynal.

Part II.—Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
302—Lynch vs. Hiller.
1600—Brod vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
884—Deraney vs. Stevenson.
552—Fielding vs. Schofield et al.
756—Goodwin et al. vs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.
468—Ballantine vs. Henry.
1396—Gambrill et al. vs. Bell et al.
246—Still et al. vs. Branwell.
504—Treadwell vs. Beveridge et al.
496—Kennedy vs. Radcliffe.
716—Richardson et al. vs. Clark et al.

Nos.
541—Kiersted vs. Clerke et al.
732—Merrick et al. vs. Haley et al.
584—Cokind and others vs. Sergeant et al.
544—Dusenbury vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
545—Dusenbury vs. Kings County Fire Ins. Co.
546—Dusenbury vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co.
547—Dusenbury vs. International Fire Ins. Co.
1062—Fells, Executrix, &c., vs. Jones.
956—O'Neill vs. James.
1538—Barry, Administratrix, vs. Gregory.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daniels, J., in the New Court-house—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
234—Shepard vs. Danforth.
245—Manning vs. Einstein.
49—Newman vs. Vance.
53—Kingon vs. Lane.
232—Cape vs. Pearsall.
217—Amory vs. Cuyler.
231—Newby vs. C. & N. W. R. R. Co.
268—Burchard vs. Pacific Bank.
214—Henry vs. Groome.
249—Herzog vs. Baer.
180—Sackett vs. Havens.
181—Same vs. Same.
238—Parker vs. Raymond.
272—Levy vs. Hart.

Nos.
274—Wilson vs. Norrie.
281—Cochran vs. Dinsmore.
286— ——— vs. ———.
109—Boyle vs. Maurice et al.
125—Hine, Ass'ee, &c., vs. McCrossan et al.
130—Work vs. Ellis et al.
131—Work vs. Ellis.
164—Tokias vs. Sheyer.
224—Ellery et al. vs. McCartin et al.
266—The Waverly Nat'l Bk. vs. Halsey et al.
267—Miller, &c. vs. Halsey.
269—Stohr vs. Bean.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
51—Hackettstown National Bank vs. Rea et al.
70—N. Y. National Ex. Bk. vs. Giles.
71—N. Y. National Ex. Bk. vs. Giles.
79—Manning et al. vs. Einstein et al.
85—Sturgis vs. The Mayor, &c.
86—Palmer vs. Cullingworth.
87—Harwood et al. vs. Mitchell et al.
88—Quintard et al. vs. Neill et al.
100—Richardson vs. Richardson.

Nos.
102—Dickinson vs. Hunter et al.
115—Rock vs. Churchill.
147—Norman et al. vs. Degnan et al.
156—Donner et al. vs. Mellen et al.
224—Kennedy vs. Crandell.
229—Carozzi vs. Grau.
241—P. E. Society vs. Flanders.
243—Latson vs. Latson.
244—Kinall Manufacturing Company vs. Bokkilen.
246—Cohen vs. Tobias.
247—Blake vs. Eneas.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3095—Trauman vs. Kerbs.
3089—Stubenvall vs. Grimm.
3131—Hobbs vs. Bunge.
1723—Ripley vs. Jerome.
2929—Moses vs. Banker.
2947—Sprague vs. Raphael.
3099—Toppin vs. Holcomb.
3023—Spring vs. Day.
3221—Priestley vs. Churchill.

Nos.
3185—Black vs. Haughwout.
1977—Boyd vs. Pickersgill.
2453—De Wall vs. 42d-st., &c., Perry Co.
2415—Bergmann vs. Peyser.
3053—Count Joannes vs. Raymond et al.
3259—Ciery vs. Meniken.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1429—Fogerty vs. Andenried.
3298—Niles vs. Coulter.
3352—Russe vs. Cullen.
3354—Hope vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
2928—Veitman vs. Haerstel.
3100—Spencer vs. Moore.
3332—Levy vs. Bernstein.
3174—Bagley vs. Carson.

Nos.
3256—Tyler vs. Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.
3330—Leaman vs. Thompson.
3392—Snail vs. McCormick.
3370—Gibson vs. Sinclair.
3372—Ryan vs. Green.
3392—Ferguson vs. Wall.
3394—Reynolds vs. Oterson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.

Nos.
123—Sarvert vs. Raab.
118—Netler vs. Lowerre.
138—Brown vs. Hout.
141—Burke vs. Dunshee.
66—Colyer vs. Cummings.
44—Kaiser vs. Lippman.
—Faust vs. Miller.
38—Pollock vs. Blauvelt.
128—Finley vs. Coburn.
165—Benner vs. Simpson.
164—Noonan vs. Keenan.

Nos.
110—Ratz vs. Brown.
—O'Neill vs. Aills.
73—Schwenck vs. Preston.
78—Andrews vs. Steele.
169—Murphy vs. Dwyer.
170—Peckford vs. Davidson.
171—Matthews vs. Murray.
172—Robinson vs. The Delaware and Lac. R. Co.
175—Mandel vs. Leckie.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE PUBLIC STREETS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—LIABILITY OF PRIVATE PARTIES TO THE CORPORATION FOR CREATING OBSTRUCTIONS WHICH RESULT IN JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE LATTER.

Allen Robbins, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The City of Chicago.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court:

Municipal corporations, having the care and control of the public streets within their limits, are obliged by the laws of the State of Illinois to keep the same in good repair "for the passage of persons and property;" and in case of neglect, any person receiving injury in consequence of any obstruction or defect, may have an action on the case to recover compensation for such injuries. The principle is now well settled that in all cases where it appears that the obstruction or defect which occasioned the injury was caused by a third person, the corporation may have a remedy against the party immediately in fault. Severe injuries were received by one William H. Woodbury, on the 28th day of December, 1856, while passing over Wells-street, within the limits of the plaintiff corporation. He sued the corporation in the State Court to recover compensation for the injuries so received. Declaration alleged that the defendant in this suit was the owner of a building lot fronting on that street; that in making improvements thereon he wrongfully excavated an area in the sidewalk in front of his lot and adjoining the same, of great length, width and depth, and wrongfully suffered it to remain uncovered and unguarded, so that the injured party, while passing over the sidewalk during the night of that day, and while in the exercise of reasonable care and prudence, fell into the excavation and was greatly injured. Parties went to trial in that suit at the June term of the court in 1857, and judgment was rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of $15,000 damages and costs of suit, which the corporation was compelled to pay. Present suit was an action on the case to recover of the defendant, as the party who created the obstruction or defect in the street, the amount of that judgment and the expenses of the litigation. *Gravamen* of the charge in the declaration, was that the defendant made the excavation and negligently left it open and unguarded, and that the defendant was answerable to the plaintiffs in this suit for the amount of that judgment, and for their reasonable expenses in defending the action. Plea was the general issue, and the verdict and judgment at the first trial were for the defendant. Corporation plaintiffs removed the cause into this Court by writ of error, and the judgment of the Circuit Court was reversed and the cause remanded for a new trial. Pursuant to the mandate of this Court a new *venire* was issued, and the verdict and judgment at the second trial were for the plaintiffs, and the defendants excepted and sued out this writ of error. Errors alleged at the trial, as stated in the bill of exceptions, have respect to so much of the charge of the Court as relates to the notice to the defendant of the pendency of the suit in which the injured party recovered judgment against the corporation, and also to so much of the charge of the Court as relates to the construction of the area described in the declaration.

Evidence in the record shows that the defendant knew that the party was injured by falling into the excavation, and that the action against the Corporation was commenced, that he was informed of the day of the trial, that he was requested to assist in procuring testimony, and that he actually wrote to a witness upon the subject. The evidence justified the instructions of the Court, and it might be added, if need be, that it fully warranted the finding of the jury. Based on that testimony, the Court further instructed the jury that if the Attorney of the Corporation informed the defendant of the suit, and its nature, and of the day of the trial, and conversed with him about the testimony for the defence, he was as much chargable with notice as if he had been directly told that he could contest the right of the injured party to recover, and that the Corporation would look to him for indemnity in case of an adverse result. Knowledge of the pendency of the suit in the most authentic form was brought home to him, and the legal presumption is that he knew that he was answerable over to the corporation; and if so, it must also be presumed that he knew that he had a right to defend the suit. Persons notified of the pendency of a suit in which they are directly interested, must exercise reasonable diligence in protecting their interests. Decision of this Court in this case, when it was here before, was that express notice to the defendant to defend the prior suit was not necessary in order to render him liable to the corporation for the amount of the judgment paid to the injured party; that if he knew that the suit was pending, and could have defended it, he was concluded by the judgment as to the amount of the damages, and we adhere to that rule as the settled law of the Court. 2. Second exception is to so much of the charge as relates to the construction of the area described in the declaration. Material matter alleged and in issue was that the defendant caused or created the obstructions or defect in the street which occasioned the injury, and wrongfully left it open and unguarded, as alleged in the declaration; and if he did so, it surely was immaterial whether he constructed it by excavation or otherwise. Strong effort was made to show in argument that the defendant, in constructing the area, acted under the express orders of the corporation, and consequently that he is not liable in this action. Attempt is made to give the work a public character, because, in constructing the area, it became necessary to raise the sidewalk to the new grade, but the argument is hardly plausible, and is already without any solid foundation. Liability of the defendant, however, was not placed upon the ground that he was not authorized to raise the sidewalk. On the contrary, the jury were distinctly told that the gravamen of the charge was not that the defendant was engaged in an unlawful work when he constructed the area, but the Court placed his liability upon the ground that he left the area open and without guards to warn those who had occasion to pass in the street, so that the work, which was originally lawful, became a nuisance, and was unlawful at the time of the injury. Correctness of that instruction, in view of the evidence as reported in the manuscript, is so manifest that it needs no support. Objection is also taken to the instruction in which the Court told the jury that if they believed from the evidence that the area was built under the direction of the defendant, and for his benefit, and that it was left open and without guards, and that the plaintiff in the suit against the corporation, while passing along the street, fell into the area and was injured as alleged, then they would find for the plaintiff. Counsel for defence contends that the evidence showed that the erection of the building and all the other work, including the construction of the area, was done by an independent contractor, and that the owner of the land, for whose benefit the improvements were made, is not liable in such cases for any such injuries occasioned by an obstruction or defect in the street, caused or created by the contractor or his workmen in the construction of such improvements. Two answers may be given to that proposition, either of which is satisfactory. 1. That it assumes a theory of fact which is contradicted by the evidence. 2. That this Court, in its former decision, overruled it as applied to a case where the work contracted to be done was itself of a character necessarily to constitute an obstruction or defect in the street or highway, requiring precaution, care and oversight to protect the traveler from damage and injury. 1. Attention of the defendant was several times called to the dangerous condition of the sidewalk, and the Superintendent of Public Works gave him notice in writing that the area was not properly covered; he gave no heed to these repeated admonitions, but insisted throughout that it was the sole business of the contractor, with which he had nothing to do. Such willful negligence the law will never excuse. 2. Import of the decision of this Court in reversing the former judgment of the Circuit Court, and remanding the cause for a new trial, was that the principal for whom the work was done could not defeat the just claim of the corporation, or of the injured party, by proving that the work which was constituted an obstruction or defect was done by an independent contractor. Strictly speaking, that question was not open in this case, but the argument was allowed to proceed; and, lest there should be a doubt upon the subject, it is proper to say that we again affirm the proposition. Implied authority was doubtless shown to construct the area, if it was done with proper precautions to prevent accidents to travelers, but no authority to construct it without such precautions is proved or can be presumed; and it is clear that in leaving it open and without guards during the progress of the work, or after its completion, the defendant was guilty of gross negligence, and the structure itself became unlawful. Concede that the defendant might cast the blame on the contractor while the area was being constructed, still it is clear to a demonstration that he cannot successfully make that answer for his own negligence after the work was completed, and the control and oversight of the contractor had ceased. Looking at the case in any point of view, there is no error in the record. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 24.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

THE CHAMPAGNE CASE.

The United States vs. 3,109 cases of St. Marceaux Champagne seized for Undervaluation.—The trial of this case was resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning. P. J. Heidelberger, a member of the firm of de St. Marceaux & Co. was recalled to the stand and cross-examined by Mr. Evarts. Have been in the wine business since 1858; the "brut" or raw wine from which champagne is made is sold in the open market at Rheims, and is bought by the manufacturers; the house of de St. Marceaux & Co. make no grade of wine to which we refuse to put our brand; we sold no wine to England in 1864 except what we sent to Graves & Co.; the prices given in our invoices of wines shipped from Havre are larger than we ever realized either as merchants or manufacturers; in my deposition I gave 34 francs and 16 centimes as the average price named in our invoices of wines sent to America; [Mr. Evarts here remarked that the prices named in the three invoices of the wines now in controversy averaged 31 francs and 29 centimes per case;] the net profit per bottle on the wines sold to England has been 40 centimes or about 8 cents per bottle; the profit on the wines sent to America average about 15 centimes per bottle; the wines sent to England are not of the same grades as respects value and cost as those sent to America; the cost of the first quality sent to England is 50 or 60 centimes more per bottle than the first quality sent to America; the cost of the second quality sent to England is about 50 centimes more than the second quality sent to America; the cost of the third quality sent to the two countries is about the same; the extra cost of the wines sent to England over those sent to America is principally in the liquor—older vintages being used in the manufacture of English wines than in American; the liquor used in a bottle of champaigne costs from 15 to 45 centimes; that used in wines sent to America avarages about 35 centimes: we do not send invoices to London with our wines; the wines are entered there on the bill of lading; to our South German agent, we invoice the wines at from 3 francs and 25 centimes to 5 francs per bottle, the price deliverable at Rheims; the 3-25 wines sent to him are of the same grade as those sent to America; the wines now in controversy were made of the vintages of 1859, '60 and '61; the house of de St. Marceaux & Co. is esteemed as one of the most expert in the champagne manufacture; I consider the Royal St. Marceaux, that we sent to America, as good as the Piper Heidseick; think Widow Cliquot makes better wines than St. Marceaux; also Roederer; the reason they make better wines is because they have customers for a better quality; G. H. Mumm and Jules Mumm stand about the same in the market as de St. Marceaux as to the quality of their wines; so also do Charles Heidseick and Heidseick & Co.; the capital employed in the business of de St. Marceaux & Co. is 700,000 francs; they employ about 10 or 15 men, on an average; their wages are from 1 to 4½ francs per day; I was not a member of the firm at the time the arrangement was made with Herman Batjer, their agent in New-York; the invoices sent with our wines to New-York were solely for the Custom-house, and had no relation to the prices Batjer was to pay the house under the arrangement; the house gets no remittances from their agent here in advance of the sales.

To Mr. Webster—I know the basis on which the invoices of the wines now in controversy were made up; the value declared in the invoices was predicated on the value of the wines at Rheims, and did not include the freight from there to Havre.

Louis Walburg, clerk for Mr. Amsinck, the agent of Heidseck & Co., wine manufacturers of Rheims, was called for the Government, and identified the signature of Heidseck & Co., to a letter.

Frederich de Barri, agent of Mumm & Co., of Rheims, identified the signature of a letter from that firm.

C. W. Bayard identified the signature of Charles Heidseck to a letter.

S. D. Jones, a Custom-house officer attached to the Naval Office in San Francisco from 1861 to August, 1865, was called for the Government, and testified that he was acquainted with the signature of Charles Farre & Co., of Rheims, from having seen it on their invoices of champagne. [Witness here identified their signature to two letters to merchants in San Francisco, and an invoice and other papers.]

The above letters were then offered in evidence by the Government and read. The letters from Heidseck & Co. were dated April 28, 1864, and directed to a gentleman in London. They gave a list of prices of the wines of Heidseck & Co., deliverable "free on board" at Havre. They stated that they had no quality on hand less than 4½ francs per bottle, and that their arrangements with their agent at San Francisco would not allow them to sell wines to be shipped to Panama.

The letter from Mumm & Co. also gave a list of prices of their various brands of champagne deliverable at Havre. Chas. Heidseick & Co. give in their letter a list of prices, and say that they make only one kind of wine for the American market.

The first letter of Chas. Farre & Co. was dated Rheims, July, 1860, and directed to Alsop & Co., of San Francisco; it gave a list of prices at which they would deliver their wines at Havre or Bordeaux, and requested Alsop & Co. to take the agency, not being satisfied, as they say, with Mr. Vaillant, who had been acting as their agent in San Francisco. In another letter to Alsop & Co., they speak of sending an invoice "to do the needful at the Custom-house," while another invoice was sent to the agent. The difference in the valuation of the wines in these two invoices was shown to be 3,000 francs.

The reading of these letters closed the evidence for the Government, and the Court adjourned till Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, when the case will be summed up by Mr. Evarts on behalf of the Government, and by Mr. Webster for the claimants, de St. Marceaux & Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

WHAT IS A LOTTERY-TICKET DEALER?

The United States vs. John Stange.—The defendant in this case was indicted for carrying on the business of dealing in lottery-tickets without paying the special tax provided by law.

There was no question that he had not paid the special tax required by the Internal Revenue Law. The question was whether he was a lottery-ticket dealer within the words of that section of the law which provides that "Every person, association, firm, or corporation who shall make, sell, or offer to sell lottery tickets, or fractional parts thereof, or any token, certificate, or device, representing or intending to represent a lottery ticket, or any fractional part thereof, or any policy of numbers in any lottery * * * shall be deemed a lottery ticket dealer."

It appeared that the defendant kept a tobacco-store on Pacific-street, and that he also "sold policies," as it is called. A customer would come to him and paying him a small sum would give him a combination of numbers, specifying them as being in the Delaware or Kentucky lotteries. The defendant would enter them in his policy-book, and if they came out in the drawing of the lottery he would pay various sums, according to the way they came out; but would give the customer no ticket or certificate of any kind. He kept the numbers in his policy-book, and the customer kept them as he pleased.

The question was whether this was making or selling any "policy of numbers."

The Judge charged the jury that for the purposes of this trial he should hold that it was, and that if they found that he had so sold policies of numbers they must find him guilty.

The jury accordingly found him guilty.

His counsel made a motion for a new trial, on which the question of this construction of the law is to be more fully discussed.

For the United States, District-Attorney Tracy; for defendant, Mr. Whiting.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 24.

Before Judge Ingraham.

CANAL-BOAT PIERS—INJUNCTION AGAINST THE HARBOR-MASTERS, &C.

Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt et al. vs. Charles W. Godard.—Some time ago the plaintiffs, who are the owners or lessees of Piers Nos. 9 and 10 East River, obtained an injunction from Judge Barnard, at Special Term of this Court, restraining defendants, the Captain of the Port, Harbor-Masters, &c., from using those piers for canal-boats exclusively.

The questions involved are important, and for the purpose of better understanding the case we may refer to the act of 1862, which, among other things, created the office of Captain of the Port and provided for eleven Harbor-Masters. Among other things, the act directs that the piers from No. 1 to No. 8 East River shall, between the 20th of March and the 1st of January next thereafter, in each and every year, be devoted to the use of canal-boats, canal-barges and lighters engaged in loading or discharging such boats. During the time mentioned, no water craft of any kind has a right to the piers, except canal-boats and canal-barges from down the Hudson River, or which have come from west or north of Albany. Between the 1st of January and the 20th of the ensuing March, if there are no canal-boats there, and if the written consent of the Captain of the Port is first obtained, other vessels or boats may have berths there under certain restrictions. The penalty for violation is $100.

At the last session of the Legislature the law was so altered as to apply to piers Nos. 9 and 10 East River, owned by the plaintiffs herein. The injunction which they obtained was to restrain the Captain of the Port and the Harbor Masters from using these piers for canal-boats exclusively. The argument yesterday was on the motion made by defendants to dissolve the injunction—the latter claiming that the statute is very plain and explicit, and should be obeyed. The plaintiffs, on the other hand, say that the act, so far as it affects them, is unconstitutional and void. That it is a plain violation of the principle that private property should not be taken for public uses without compensation. They also claim that they are entitled to a trial by jury, before any power can take their property from them. From the affidavits which the plaintiffs submit, it is apparent that they will lose a large amount of money if the statute of 1867 is enforced. The affidavits detail the expense of keeping the piers, including taxes, repairs, &c. If canal boats only are permitted, they will get about one-sixth as much as they would if ships and other ocean craft were allowed to load and unload at these piers, and this too at the rates which have been fixed by law. The argument was concluded, and decision of the Court reserved.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—JUNE 24.

Before Judge Peckham and a Jury.

THE TAX ON RUM.

Margaretta De Leyer, wife of Anthony De Leyer, vs. Samuel N. Pike, Joseph Tilney and George W. Kidd.—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover in her own right, and as assignee, the sum of $5,370 and interest from the defendants under the following circumstances:

Some time between the 28th of February, 1866, and the 4th of March of the same year, the above-named Anthony De Leyer, through a broker, and as agent of his wife, sold to the defendants something over 63 barrels of rum at the stipulated price of $2 40 per gallon, amounting to the sum mentioned. The complaint alleges that about the 17th of March, 1866, the husband, Anthony, assigned all his right and interest in and to the claim to one John Byrne; that three days after John Byrne assigned his interest thereto to the plaintiff Margaretta.

The principal defence, as appears from the answer, was that the rum was contraband; that the Internal Revenue tax prescribed by law had not been paid upon it, but that this fact was not known to the defendants at the time of the purchase of the rum by them. The answer sets forth that by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended March 3, 1865, it was the duty of the plaintiff or her husband Anthony to have paid the sum of $2 per gallon revenue tax, and that by reason of her not having done so the whole amount became forfeited, according to the terms of the act cited, to the Government. Defendants say they received a notice from the regularly authorized agents of the Revenue Department, after the sale had been made to them, forbidding payment to any one except to the revenue agent.

The main question in the case is, were the liquors in suit manufactured before or after the 1st of July, 1862? Several witnesses were put upon the stand by plaintiff's counsel for the purpose of showing that this was a very old article, manufactured long before 1862. The husband of the plaintiff, Anthony De Leyer, swore most positively that it was made before that time.

Mr. Job Long, a distiller, testified that it is impossible to tell the age of rum by any of the senses. He had been in the business many years, but he knew of no way to tell whether rum was three months or three years old. He could not tell whether it was a month old or a year old.

Anthony De Leyer testified that the price of ordinary New-England rum was $2 10, and from that to $2 15 at the time the sale was made, whereas his sold for $2 40 gallon, simply because it was an older and hence a better article.

Mr. Miner, a Government official, testified that he had seen De Leyer at four different times.

Judge Peckham in charging the jury said it would appear that the interviews between Miner and De Leyer were very improper so far as the official was concerned. It was his duty to ascertain, if possible, the facts, whether the liquor was manufactured before or after July, 1862. The officer should be sustained and commended by Court and jury if he had acted in good faith. If, said the Judge, we can find a faithful officer in these faithless times he should be encouraged by all good citizens. But the Government should institute inquiries as to what became of the $1,700 which it is said De Leyer paid for the purpose of rescuing his property previous to the commencement of the action.

The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict at the opening of the Court this morning.

For plaintiff, Mr. F. Byrne; for defendants, Mr. Vanderpoel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—June 24.

Before Judge Barbour.

CASE FOR THE BOARD OF HEALTH—A DANGEROUS NEIGHBOR.

Marcus Nordlinger vs. William M. Blume.—The plaintiff in his complaint sets out that he is the owner of the premises No. 397 Eighth-street, a little west of Avenue D. The lot is 25 feet by 93 feet 11 inches; the house is four stories high; the ground floor is occupied partly by himself as a grocery, and partly as a shoemaker's shop. He himself, with a family of a wife and her two sisters, and a son of one of the sisters, and the shoemaker, occupy part of the second floor. The rest of the upper stories are let to eleven other families. The defendants, or some of them, occupy three lots next west of the plaintiff, Mr. Blume occupying No. 361, the furthest west. On lots Nos. 363 and 365 they put up a distillery last February, the east wall of which is directly against the plaintiff's west wall. In this distillery there is a steam-engine and pumps, which are in the eastern part of the distillery, and the plaintiff complains that this machinery, runs day and night, shakes his house to such an extent that sleeping is almost impossible, and the walls are beginning to crack and the plaster to fall: that the fumes and vapors from the distillery are, in certain states of the wind, such as to render living in his house almost insupportable; and that the distillery swill and refuse, not finding proper drainage, soak through the wall and render his cellar damp and unwholesome, with the vapors arising from the refuse matter in it. He asks that the defendants be enjoined.

The application is supported by several affidavits. That of Wm. Steineman, a former employe of the defendants, sets forth that the steam-engine is one of 18 horse-power, with three pumps attached, the boiler being but six inches from the eastern wall; that it is run day and night, except part of Sunday, with sixty or seventy pounds of steam, and jarring greatly, and that it is run so high that twice during his stay there the beams were set on fire in the immediate neighborhood of vats of liquor; that the sewer from the distillery to the large central sewer, being but three inches in diameter, was insufficient, and constantly overflowing, the refuse swill being often six inches deep on the floors.

Several of the tenants make affidavits to the constant jar, one testifying that the clock on his mantel stopped and nearly danced off the mantel-piece, and to the suffocating vapors coming in with a westerly wind. Another testifies to seeing fine streams trickling through the brick work of the cellar, and the ooze from it standing in some places six inches deep in the cellar. A master builder also testifies to the bad effects of the jarring of the building.

On the other hand the defendant presents affidavits in direct contradiction. Some of them deny any connection with the building or business. The affidavit of the engineer of the distillery states that the plaintiff's building is built on made ground and shakes to a heavy cart passing, and that its settling has, as is common in houses so built, caused small cracks in the walls. He denies that the distillery itself is shaken. He says that when he came there an unnecessary noise caused by a defect in the boiler was remedied by him, and the chimney carried twenty feet higher; that there is no swill or refuse matter allowed to stay in the distillery. That they carry it on in strict compliance with the requirements of the Board of Health. That he inspected the plaintiff's cellar, and did find one spot on the wall moist, and tasted the moisture, as did the officers of the Sanitary Police with him, and found no trace of any refuse or offensive matter. The officers of the Sanitary Police who accompanied him testify to finding this damp spot on the first visit, which arose from a defective escape pipe, but this being remedied, they found no moisture coming from the defendant's premises on their second visit.

Other affidavits were read in confirmation of the above.

The defendants claimed that they had fully and fairly met every allegation of the plaintiff, and that the injunction could not be granted, especially since the plaintiff had a full remedy for any injury at common law. The court held that a question of health being involved the common law remedy was insufficient, but reserved its decision on the whole case.

Stallknecht & Hall for plaintiff, Mr. Jas. M. Smith for defendants.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER AT SEA.

In a recent issue of the TIMES were related the particulars of an alleged attempted murder at sea, wherein three seamen attached to the ship *Caravan*, and named James Thomas, Charles Davis and Thomas Lewis, appeared as prisoners, charged with having committed the crime.

An examination in the case was had yesterday before Commissioner OSBORN, when the complainant gave the following testimony:

Thomas Coin, being duly sworn, says: I follow the sea for a living; know the American ship *Caravan*; was her second officer; her last voyage was from New-Orleans to Havre, and thence to one or more ports in Europe, then back to the United States; shipped on the 18th of January last at New-Orleans; the defendants were seamen on the same vessel; they shipped from New-York: on the 7th of April last, at about half-past nine o'clock in the evening, I was walking the poop; went forward to see if Edward Hogan, the man on the look-out, was awake, and as I was coming back, when abreast of the main mast, some persons knocked me down; I was then out upon the legs sixteen times; the blow that knocked me down rendered me senseless, and I knew nothing for forty-eight hours; I saw nobody approach me before I was struck; there were nine men in my watch, and we were then on duty; the three defendants were in my watch; when I went forward to see the lookout, I observed that Davis and Lewis stood alongside the mainmast, and they were standing there when I came back; they said nothing to me, and I nothing to them; John Nichols was at the wheel; the night was dark; when I recovered my senses, I found myself in a stateroom abreast the cabin; I had no ill-feelings towards the prisoners up to that night; they always obeyed me, and I never had occasion to find fault with them; I was laid up for five weeks from the effects of the assault; don't know that the accused carried any weapons; James Thomas came down to see me at my request while I was laid up; I don't know with what I was struck or cut; could see twenty feet ahead that night; when I went aft I came within two or three feet of defendants, and had not passed more than three steps beyond them when I was struck; I was struck from behind; when I went forward I went up on the starboard side.

At the conclusion of the above testimony an adjournment was ordered until the arrival of the ship *Thomas Rathbone*, upon which a number of important witnesses for the prosecution are engaged as seamen.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE GREENWICH-STREET SILK ROBBERY.

In the matter of John Burns and Thomas Davis.—The petitioners, Burns and Davis, were committed by Justice Dowling for the robbery of a large amount of silks and velvets, belonging to Stewart & Co., from the bonded warehouse of Meyer & Smith. They moved before him for their discharge on the ground of failure of evidence, but were denied, and committed without bail. They sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* before Judge CARDOZO in the Common Pleas. Yesterday Judge CARDOZO remanded them, but the District-Attorney intimating that he would not object to the admission of Davis to bail in $1,000, the Judge said that, looking at the case as he did, he desired to remand the prisoners, and not to interfere with the commitment of the Magistrate. Although the evidence against Davis was weak, yet, as it appeared that he was at Burns' house only a few moments after his arrest, at an unusual hour for visiting, and the prisoner had offered no explanation, he should remand him, but as the District-Attorney was willing that he should be admitted to bail in $1,000, the order should contain a provision to that effect.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

In the matter of the Estate of Elizabeth Somerville, deceased.—Ann R. Mayell, judgment creditor of the intestate, to whom the Surrogate had ordered $1,556 41 to be paid by the Public Administrator in satisfaction of her claim, demands payment of that sum. The Public Administrator, on an order to show cause, sets forth that owing to the defalcation of Dr. Bradford, his predecessor, an act of the Legislature was passed in 1866, to provide for making good the amounts lost by such defalcation. Out of $32,000 the sum of $16,000 was missing of the assets of this estate. The Public Administrator furnished the late Comptroller, M. T. Brennan, with a list of the unpaid creditors, including Mrs. Mayell, who were to be paid under this act. The Ex-Comptroller shows for cause, that he paid Beebee, Dean & Donohue, Esqs., attorneys of record of the judgment creditor, the full amount, $1,556 41. The petitioner, in reply, avers that she has only been able to obtain from Hon. Welcome R. Beebe, her counsel, the sum of about $600, and she claims that the full amount should have been paid to her, and that Mr. Beebe had no authority to receive the amount from the Comptroller.

The argument was adjourned till Saturday next.

C. A. Jackson, Esq., for petitioner; C. W. Lawrence, Esq., for Mr. Brennan.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 24.

By Judge Daniels.

Stewart *vs.* Drew et al.; the plaintiff must have judgment upon the demurrers, of the defendants, Daniel Drew, James Fish, Jr., William Belden, with leave to the defendants to answer in twenty days on payment of costs; and the defendant, Emmett D. Burr, must have judgment upon his demurrer with leave to the plaintiff to amend as to him in twenty days on payment of costs. See opinion with the Clerk of Special Term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 24, 1867.

1,000	U.S. 5s, '74	112	13	American Ex	76
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	113	100	Pacific Mail	139½
17,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '62 C.	110⅝	400	do	140
68,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C '64	107	100	do	140¼
2,000	do x-c	107⅛	100	do	140⅝
160,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	107¼	200	do s60	140
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New	109⅞	300	do s60	139⅞
200,000	do	110	600	do	140
75,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	100⅛	400	do	140¼
1,000	Tenn. 6s ex-c	68¾	100	do 2d call b30	140
5,000	do 2d call	68¾	116	do	139
3,000	do	69	100	do	138½
34,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	67¼	100	do	138¾
8,000	do	67½	350	do	138
1,000	Virginia 6s, new	50	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	102⅜
12,000	N. Car. St. 6s. E. C.	54½	10	do	102
20,000	Missouri 6s	98¼	14	do 2d call	102¼
49,000	do	98	100	Erie R.	60⅝
21,000	do 2d call	98	200	do 2d call	6[illegible]
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. 87	95	100	Hud. R. R.	109⅝
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pr	85	100	do 2d call	109¼
5,000	Joliet & Chi. 1st	105	3000	M. S. & N. I. R.	71½
5,000	Mor. & Essex 2d	83	100	do s30	71⅜
40,000	C., R. I & P. 7s	91	700	do 2d call	71⅜
20	Cent. National	114	500	do b3	71¼
300	Adams Ex. Co.	79	400	Clev. & Pitts	78⅛
150	do s30	79	49	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	100
350	do	79½	200	Chi. & N. W.	35⅛
300	do	79¼	200	do 2d call	35⅜
10	do 2d call	78	1000	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	59¼
100	do	77	200	do	59⅜
100	do	76½	500	do b30	59⅝
500	do	76	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	120
80	Wells Fargo Ex	67	500	Chic. & R. I.	90⅝
100	do	68	100	do 2d call	9[illegible]
300	do	67½	100	Chic. B. & Q. R.	140½
300	U. S. Express Co	77	100	Del. Lack. W. R.	130
100	Mer. U. Ex	10	200	Tol., W. & W.	46
125	do	10	100	do	46¼
300	Canton Co.	45⅛	100	do 2d call	46⅜
100	West. U. Tel b30	43	100	do	46⅝
100	do b10	43⅛	100	do	46⅝
300	Quick. Min. Co.	28	100	Tol., W. & W. Pr.	69
100	do 2d call	28⅛	100	Mor. & Essex R.	65
300	At. Mail	107⅛	600	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	99
300	do	106⅞	500	do s30	99
			200	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	84
			100	do	83¾
			50	do	83
			25	Chi. & Alton R.	113

SECOND BOARD.

$800	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62, Small	114½	50	Mer. U. Ex.	10⅜
800	do	110⅞	100	do	10½
80,000	do	110⅝	600	N. Y. Cen. R.	102⅛
86,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	107¼	500	Erie R.	60⅝
4,000	U. S. 5-20s, '65, C N Issue	110	100	do	60⅝
117,000	do	110¼	200	Reading R. b15	107½
2,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40, C.	100⅛	600	do b3	107⅜
[illegible]	do	100¼	200	M. S. & N. I.	71⅜
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	98¼	600	do	71⅜
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	98⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts	78⅛
5,000	Virginia 6s, new	50	500	do	78⅜
4,000	B. N. Y. & E. 1st m.	90	74	do	78
200	Boston W. P. b60	24	100	Chi. & N. W	35½
300	Adams Express	75⅛	600	do	35⅝
[illegible]	do	75¼	400	Clev. & Tol	120
[illegible]	do	75	300	Chic. & R. I.	90⅝
[illegible]	do s30	74	606	do b10	91
[illegible]	Wells Fargo Ex	67	600	do	91
[illegible]	Hud. Riv. R.	109	200	do	91⅛
[illegible]	Pacific Mail	138⅞	500	do b10	91⅛
[illegible]	do	138⅞	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf	56⅞
100	do	139	500	Tol., W. & W.	46⅛
100	do	139⅛	100	do b10	46⅛
100	do	139¼	100	P., F. W. & C.	99¼
100	do	139⅝	100	Alt. & T. H. s30	53
			100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	83½
			200	Chi. & Alt. R.	113
			100	Chi. & Alt. R. Pf.	115½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

80	Wells Fargo Ex.	68	100	N. Y. Cen. b10	102⅛
300	Adams Ex	76	200	Reading R	107½
300	do	76½	200	T., W. & W	45½
100	do	77	500	M. S. & N. I.	71⅜
[illegible]	do	77¼	100	do b10	71⅛
[illegible]	do	77⅝	200	do c	71⅜
300	do	78	200	do s3	71⅜
[illegible]	do	79	800	Chic., R. I. & P.	91
[illegible]	do	78½	400	do c	91
100	Pac. M. S. Co	140	100	do b15	91⅛
[illegible]	do	139¾	100	do s5	91
100	do b10	140	200	Clev. & Pitts c	78⅜
100	do s10	139⅞	100	Ill. Central R.	121
[illegible]	West. U. Tel x-d	43	300	Chi. & N. W	35⅛
[illegible]	do	42⅞	400	do	35⅜
400	Erie Railroad	60⅛	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf	59⅜
1200	do	60⅜	200	do s15	59⅛
[illegible]	do c	60⅜	300	do c	59⅝
[illegible]	do b10	60⅞	200	P., F. W. & C.	98⅞
100	do s10	60⅜	100	do b10	99

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Quick. Min. Co	28⅛	100	Boston W. P	28½
100	Pacific Mail b30	137¼	100	Wells & Fargo Ex.	67⅜
400	do	138	300	Adams Ex. Co	73
300	do	137⅝	100	Tol., W. & W	45⅞
20	do	139	100	do	46
100	do	137⅛	100	Tol., W. & W. Pr	69½
[illegible]	do	137½	1200	Mich. S. & N. I.	70⅜
[illegible]	do	137¼	100	do	70⅞
400	do	137	300	do b3	71
[illegible]	do	136⅞	600	Clev. & Pitts	78⅛
100	do b3	136⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol	120⅛
100	West. U. Tel c	42⅞	200	Chi., R. I. & P	90⅜
1500	Erie R	60⅛	100	do b10	90⅜
500	do b15	60¼	100	do c	90⅝
400	do c	60⅜	200	Chic & N. W	35½
200	do b10	60⅛	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf	59⅛
[illegible]	do b3	60⅜	400	do	59⅜
100	do s30	60	200	do c	59⅝
[illegible]	do s3	60⅛	300	P., F. W. & C.	99

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Cum. Coal	30⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf. s30	56⅛
200	Adams Ex Co	75	800	M. So. & N. I.	71⅜
500	Pac. Mail SS. Co	139	200	do b10	71⅛
100	do b3	139⅛	500	do	71⅜
100	do	139⅛	100	do s15	71⅜
100	N. Y. Central	102⅜	200	do b5	71⅜
100	do b3	102⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts	78⅜
400	Erie Railroad	60⅜	300	Chi. R. I. & P	91⅛
200	West. U. Tel	43	600	Chic. & N. W	35⅜
100	Hudson R	109¼	200	do b10	35⅜
200	Reading R	107⅝	300	do c	35⅜
100	Tol., W. & W. b30	46⅛	800	Chic & N. W. Pr	59⅞
100	do	46⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	99⅛

MONDAY, June 24—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, June 22, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,869,728
Decrease in Specie	3,256,803
Increase in other Legal-Tenders	4,891,898
Decrease in Deposits	840,593
Decrease in Circulation	73,938

	July 23, 1866.	June 22, 1867.	June 15, 1867.
National Cap'l.	$72,807,700	$73,457,700	$73,457,700
Local Capital	9,262,500	9,062,500	9,062,500
Total Capital	$82,070,200	$82,520,200	$82,520,200
Loans	248,436,808	243,640,477	246,228,465
Gold and Gold Notes	8,504,096	9,399,585	12,656,389
Other L. Tend'r	80,840,518	62,816,192	57,924,294
Deposits	201,969,288	179,477,170	180,317,763
Circulation	26,585,394	33,633,171	33,707,109
In Sub-Tres'y	97,639,849	132,129,745	134,616,271

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$786,336	Citizens'	$131,256
Merchants'	884,571	Market	543,148
Mechanics'	568,000	St. Nicholas	756,159
Union	477,963	Shoe & Leather	944,472
Phenix	289,308	Continental	576,000
Tradesmen's	795,951	Commonwealth	243,727
Mer. Exchange	452,320	Marine	350,500
Gallatin	492,010	Atlantic	99,442
Butchers & D.	257,011	Importers'	502,907
Mechanics & T.	195,720	Park	993,500
Leather	258,077	M. Association	308,689
Seventh Ward	178,711	Grocers'	79,833
State	193,000	East River	283,500
Am. Exchange	995,160	Fourth	2,969,801
Commerce	5,880,055	Central	1,675,350
Broadway	900,000	Second	270,000
Ocean	796,548	Ninth	927,641
Mercantile	481,909	First	446,411
Pacific	141,148	Third	797,500
Republic	858,750	N. Y. Exchange	268,711
Chatham	131,024	Tenth	906,500
N. America	332,588	Croton	180,000
Hanover	288,289	N. Currency	90,000
Irving	196,289	Bowery	225,000
Metropolitan	2,161,733		
Total 49 National Banks			$33,562,648
Total 13 other National and Local Banks			70,523
Total on Clearing-house report, June 22			$33,633,171
On previous report, June 15			33,707,109
Decrease in circulation			$73,938

The Banks lose on the present statement on their Specie Deposits since last

Monday	$3,256,803
And gain on Currency Deposits	2,416,210
Decrease on aggregate line	$840,593

The gain is very large in Greenback Legal Tender, partly from the Treasury, and partly by remittances from the interior. The Loans are down nearly three millions. The *pro rata* of all legal Tender to Circulation and Deposits is nearly 34 ℔ cent. and $19,000,000 in amount above the required 25 ℔ cent. average.

There is an increased offering of Money to the Brokers to-day at 5c.@6c. ℔ cent., and the ease in the market appears to be well assured for three or four weeks to come. The Banks are lenders at 6 ℔ cent., and private parties are accepting the same rate on Railway and Miscellaneous Collateral and 5 ℔ cent. in pledge of the Public Funds. The effect of this ease, together with the difficulty of employing the Money balances on the Street, and the renewed disbursements to-day from the Treasury Office, is seen in a further rise in the Public Funds. The Consolidated 5-20s are up to 110@110⅛, and the 10-40s 5 ℔ cents. to 100⅛@100⅜ ℔ cent. The May and November 1862s, '64s and '65s are ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. higher than on Saturday.

The Gold Room was very dull in speculation to-day, but firmer in price, 138@138⅛ ℔ cent. being the quotation for most part of the day, and the Cash Gold not abundant. The buyers for a further rise, are, withal, not very confident in their position, owing to the dullness of the Foreign Exchanges and the arrival of $1,145,000 in Gold and Silver from California this morning. On the other hand, the *short* sellers of Gold are not disposed to increase their lines while they have to borrow at a disadvantage in order to make their daily deliveries.

On the Stock Exchange the speculation in the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares is growing more animated and interesting. The advance in the Railways is formidably resisted, and there was also quite a wide and sudden fluctuation to-day in Adams Express and Pacific Mail shares. Adams ran up in the morning to 80 ℔ cent., subsequently down to 71, and again up to 74@75 ℔ cent. Heavy transactions were made in Pacific Mail from 140½ down to 138 ℔ cent. It was rumored, probably for effect on the Stock, that the California packet this morning brought news of cholera and yellow fever on the Isthmus of Panama, but there was nothing in the public accounts from Aspinwall or Panama to justify this rumor. In the afternoon the Stock was in demand again at 139@139½ ℔ cent. The Railways opened steady at Saturday's advance early in the morning. About noon the prevailing disposition was to sell them at a concession. At the Second Board in the afternoon this feeling was renewed, and nearly all the New-York and Western Roads suddenly advanced ½@1 ℔ cent., and ruled firm and in demand, and were especially buoyant on Michigan Southern and Chicago and Rock Island. Later in the day the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night, the Railway market leaving off excited:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	110½	100¼	Northwest	35⅜	35¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110½	110⅝	N. West Pref	59½	59⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	109⅝	110	Rock Island	90⅞	91¼
N. Y. Central	102½	102½	Fort Wayne	98⅞	99¼
Erie	60⅜	60¾	Pacific Mail	141	139⅞
Hudson	109	109¼	Quicksilver	28½	28¼
Reading	107⅛	107⅝	W. U. Telegraph	42⅞	42⅝
Mich. Southern	70¾	71½	Adams Express	74	75
Illinois Central	120½	121	Ohio Certificates	24⅝	24⅝
Pittsburgh	78½	78⅝	American Gold	138	138⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	67½	67⅝	Bills on London	110	110

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	134	5-20 cou., 1865, new iss.	110
6 ℔ cent., 1868	130	O'gn ½ year, 1881	106
6 ℔ cent. cou. 1868	136	5 ℔ cent., reg., 1871	113
6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881	108½	5 ℔ cent., reg'd, 1874	106
500 & 1,000,'81	113	5 ℔ cent., coup., 1874	112
5-20s, reg., 1862	107	End. cou., 1874	110
5-20 500 & 1,000	110¾	10-40 reg.	100¼
5-20 registered, 1864	106¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	100¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107	7 3-10 1st series	106½
5-20 registered, 1865	107¼	7 3-10 2d series	106½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107¼	7 3-10 3d series	106½
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	105¾		

And the following for the State Bonds. We understand that the Fourth National has already received half a million of dollars to pay the July Interest on the Bonds of the State of Tennessee. The Bank of Commerce is also in funds for the July Interest on the Missouri Bonds:

N.Y. 7 ℔ c., 1870	100	Virginia Coupon 6s	65
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	104½	Virginia ex c.	50
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. B'y loan	108	Virginia new bonds	50
N.Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1868	99	Georgia 6s	69
N.Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Georgia 7s new bonds	84½
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	100	North Carolina 6s	65¼
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	100	North Carolina ex c.	54½
Illinois 6s, cou., '79aft'62	101⅝	North Carolina n. bds.	54¼
Ind. 2½ ℔ c.	95	Missouri 6s	97⅞
Michigan 7 ℔ c., 1878	100	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	81
Mich. 7 ℔ c. War l'n	100	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	98
Tennessee 6 ℔ c., l. l'n.	87	California 7s	122
Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	68½	Connecticut 6s	100
Tennessee 6s. new bds.	67¼	Rhode Island 6s	101

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of the Repub.	115
Merchants'	112½	Metropolitan	125
Mechanics'	113	Nassau	105
City	200	Shoe and Leather	111
Phenix	107	Corn Exchange	121
National	110	Continental	107½
State of New-York	110	St. Nicholas	106
Commerce	114	Impt'rs. & Traders'	118
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112½	Manuf's & Merchants	100
Broadway	230	Central National	113
Ocean	104	Fourth National	109
American Exchange	115½	Ninth National	113

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es	90	Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Han. & St. Jo. L.G.con.	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	104	Lack & W. Bds	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	105	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	105	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	67½
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101¼	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	70
Erie 7s, 2d mort, 1879	101⅝	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	97
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	97	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	88½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102¼
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888	86	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102⅞
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	90	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	108	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	100½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Harlem 3d mort. '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85½
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-72	105	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96½
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	110	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	111	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	90	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	60
N. Ind. Goshen Line, 68	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	85
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℔ c.	98	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	112½	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	104½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	84	Chic. & R. I. cons'l. iss	91

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $269,000; Gold Notes, $387,000; total receipts, $2,357,266 45; total payments, $5,342,672 50; balance, $129,144,339 10.

The Metropolitan Bank has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 6 ℔ cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, payable on and after July 17.

The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend (the 74th) is ten ℔ cent.

The Third-avenue Savings Bank has declared the usual semi-annual dividend, payable on and after the third Monday in July. The Irving Savings Institution also pays its interest on and after the 15th of July.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 23, 1867.

Messrs. Dyke & Sparhawk:

SIRS: I reply to yours of the 10th inst., that a printer is liable to the special tax as a manufacturer if the articles he prints exceed in value when printed $1,000 per annum.

A printer is understood by this office to be any person or firm whose business it is to take impressions from type, or engraved surfaces, upon paper or other materials.

The exemption of manufactured articles from specific or *ad valorem* duties in no way affects the liability of the maker thereof to the special tax as a manufacturer.

Proprietors of publications, who do not print the works they publish, are not liable as manufacturers in respect thereof, but are liable as dealers if their sales exceed $1,000 per annum.

Manufacturers may, without additional liability, sell their products at the place of manufacture, or at their principal office, provided no wares are kept except as samples at such office. Very respectfully,

(Signed) E. A ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The following rulings on the various subjects enumerated have just been promulgated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Under the present law the re-cutting of files is to be regarded as repairs, and therefore exempt from taxation.

The exception in paragraph 93 relates not to manufactures from gold and silver, but to the production of bullion or the product of the assayer. Manufacturers of jewelry are entitled to the exemption of $1,000 in the same manner and under the same circumstances as the manufacturers of other articles.

When the products of a manufacturer do not exceed the rate of $3,000 per annum, or $250 per month, they are exempt from taxation to the extent of the rate of $1,000 per annum—*i. e.*, to the extent of $83 33⅓ per month. When they exceed the first named rate the entire amount is taxable. Photographers are entitled to the same exemption. Repairs are not taxable, and are, therefore, not to be taken into consideration in determining the manufacturer's right to this exemption.

The act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, imposed a tax of 6 ℔ cent. on the increased value of all cloths dyed, printed or bleached on which a duty or tax had been paid. By the act of July 13, 1866, the rate was reduced to 5 ℔ cent. The act of March 2, 1867, provides that "no tax shall be imposed upon the *re*-dyeing or *re*-printing of cloths or other materials." This provision of the act of March 2 is simply restrictive. It does not exempt the several processes of dyeing, printing and bleaching from taxation, but merely limits the imposition of the tax to the original processes. The value added to cloths and other articles by dyeing, printing or bleaching is to be included and taxed as part of the original sales value of the goods when they are dyed, printed or bleached before any sale of them is made, and as increased value when the dyeing, &c., is done after a sale has been effected; but no tax is imposed upon the *re*-dyeing or *re*-printing of them.

The tax upon the increased value of flannel and other manufactures of wool or of which wool is the chief component material or the component material of chief value, when dyed, printed or bleached, is to be assessed at the same rate as that imposed upon the original or brown goods, viz., at the rate of 2½ per cent.

The act of March 2, 1867, relieves all affidavits from stamp taxes, but the certificate of the clerk of a court, or any other person concerning the official character of the person who signs the jurat, the genuineness of the signature and the authority of that person to administer oaths is still, like every other certificate, subject to a stamp tax of five cents.

Section 25 of the act, commonly known as the National Currency Act, is as follows:

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every Banking Association having bonds deposited in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, once or oftener in each fiscal year, and at such time or times during the ordinary business hours as said officer or officers may select, to examine and compare the bonds so pledged with the books of the Comptroller and the accounts of the Association, and if found correct, to execute to the said Treasurer a certificate setting forth the different kinds and the amounts thereof, and that the same are in the possession and custody of the Treasurer at the date of such certificate. Such examination may be made by an officer or agent of such Association, duly appointed in writing for that purpose, whose certificate before mentioned shall be of like force and validity as if executed by such President or cashier, and a duplicate signed by the Treasurer shall be retained by the Association.

The written appointment mentioned in said section is a power of attorney for a purpose not particularly mentioned in Schedule B, and is subject to a stamp tax of fifty cents.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE UNION Pacific Railroad is now open to Julesburgh, a distance of 376 miles from Omaha, and that 5,000,000 pounds of freight are awaiting transportation to that point, gives a new idea of the importance and substantial value of this great national work. In a few weeks more—as the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day (it is under contract to be finished, 517 miles to the base of the Rocky Mountains, in September)—this road will be the longest in this country, if not in the world, operated by a single company. Its net earnings upon its way-business alone exceed the most sanguine expectations of its projectors, and have already been sufficient in a single month to pay the gold interest upon its bonds more than four times over. We can see no reason why the success of this great enterprise may not be considered assured. The capitalists who have invested $5,000,000 of their own money in the stock on the part of the road already done, are amply able to continue their investments as required, and the Government aid is equal to one-half the cost of the entire work. Gen. SHERMAN says it is so indispensable to the country that the Government could well afford to bear all the expenses, if necessary, and make money by the operation; and the lands and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds furnish the remainder of the necessary means. These bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, payable in coin, are now offered at 90 cents on the dollar, and accrued interest, which at the present rate of premium on gold is equal to over 9 per cent. to the invester, and is 15 per cent. cheaper than Government Securities. The daily subscriptions are already large, and many holders of Governments are taking advantage of the present high rates to sell out and convert into Union Pacific Bonds. Subscriptions are received in New-York by the Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.; Clarke, Dodge & Co., bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.; John J. Cisco & Son, bankers, No. 33 Wall-st., and by banks and bankers generally throughout the country.

☞ BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 24, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 10 bbls. Ashes, 6,104 bbls. and 11,111 bags. Flour, 453 bbls. and 890 bags Corn Meal, 25 bushels Wheat, 3,160 bushels Corn, 9,133 bushels Oats, 2,295 bbls. Pork, 1,772 pkgs. Lard, 382 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,169 bbls. Petroleum and 290 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate request and firm, at $8 75 for Pots and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been fair, and prices of desirable lots have been very firmly maintained. We quote as the range: Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 15c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb. Interior qualities have been neglected and depressed in price.

COTTON—The inquiry from all sources to-day has been very limited, and the tendency of prices has been in favor of purchasers. The foreign advices are again unfavorable, discouraging immediate purchases, either for home use or export. Middling grades closed at 26c.@27½c. ℔ lb., on sales and resales of 1,500 bales, against receipts of 944 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	8,648
Receipts preceding week	5,314
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	365,927
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	594,478
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,109
Exports since Jan. 1	299,650
Exports since Sept. 1	418,123
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	92,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,803,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,413,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	250,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair demand, partly speculative, prevailed to-day for State and Western Flour, desirable lots of which again advanced 15c.@30c. ℔ bbl., closing, however, rather less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,400 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $7@$8 50; common to good Extra State at $9@$9 90; good to choice do. do. at $10@$11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 30@$11 40 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 00	@$8 50
Extra State	9 00	@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 00	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 30	@11 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 45	@13 75
Extra Genesee	11 50	@13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 50	@17 00

Southern Flour has been in fair request at firmer prices; sales have been reported of 400 bbls., at $9 50@$11 20 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 25@$15 50 for fair to very choice extra do. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at $10 75@$14 25 for extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, at from $6 25@$8 75 for inferior to very choice ℔ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet but firm at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, and $6 25 for Brandywine and Fairfax, ℔ bbl.; sales 320 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 2,750 bbls. and sacks, at $11 25@$13 75 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light supply and good request at a further advance of 5c.@10c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, including common to fair No. 2 Spring at $2 10@$2 20,—(one lot, bought at $2 15, was speedily resold at $2 20, and was subsequently held at $2 30); a small lot of choice do. at $2 27; and White California at $2 65@$2 80 ℔ bushel. Corn opened at an advance of 2c. ℔ bushel, in view of the very light receipts, and firm quotations from Liverpool; but the demand was not brisk, and before the close of regular business hours the market yielded again, though the principal holders were reluctant to make any important concessions. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 14 for common to very handsome new Mixed Western, the latter rate for a small lot, closing at $1 11@$1 12 for prime; $1 15 for old and new Mixed Western; 92c.@$1 08 for unsound, and $1 10@$1 13 for White and Yellow Western and Southern ℔ bushel. Rye continues in limited demand at $1 15@$1 25 for Western, and $1 35@$1 40 for State, ℔ bushel. Sales 5,800 bushels. Barley rules quiet and nominal. Barley Malt is neglected. Oats are in fair request and firmer. We quote: New Western at from 80c.@90c. for the whole range; Southern 90c. ℔ bushel; sales 49,000 bushels.

The following is the total stock of grain in warehouse in this City June 24, 1867:

	Bushels.
Wheat	471,085
Corn	259,672
Oats	338,175
Rye	94,285
Barley	28,650
Malt	17,509
Peas	32,453

Messrs. COLEMAN & Co., in their San Francisco Circular, received by the *Ocean Queen*, remarks that: "Our Breadstuffs supply holds out well. Receipts from the interior are yet liberal, and in the absence of any considerable export demand for Wheat, prices droop materially from the highest point reached in April last. At present we know of no orders on the market for Great Britain; nor do we perceive any disposition to purchase for New-York. Recent telegraphic advices of a dull and declining Flour market at the East have their legitimate influence upon shippers via the Isthmus, who now prefer to sell rather than risk a shipment at the heel of the crop year. Within the past few weeks there has been an export requirement from China for Flour; this demand has taken off a few thousand barrels, besides considerable Wheat of low and medium grades. We remark an increased inquiry for Feed Grains, with sales of Barley to some extent for shipment. Oats are in large supply, and the market closes dull. Hay is quite abundant; besides, the new crop has already made its appearance. Beans have received a fair degree of attention for shipment to New-York, at low prices. Potatoes of the old crop are selling at low rates; supplies of new are on the increase."

Shipments from San Francisco to New-York via Isthmus, commencing Nov. 10, 1866, to date.

Date.	Steamer.	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. Sacks.
April 10	Montana	8,560	....
April 18	Sacramento	9,838	....
April 30	Constitution	11,206	....
May 10	Golden City	11,637	....
May 28	Montana	8,495	....
	Total since April 1 to date	49,736	....
	Previously	68,702	5,639
	Total to May 28	118,438	5,639

The following table shows the exports from San Francisco since the 1st of July last year:

Commencing July 1, 1866.

	Wheat. 100 lbs.	Barley. 100 lbs.	Oats. 100 lbs.	Flour. 100 bbls.
Exports May 17 to date	53,030	13,763	580	23,184
Prev'sly, f'm July 1, 1866	3,448,017	138,897	85,646	[illegible]
Total to date	3,501,047	152,660	86,235	431,656

HAY—North River bale is plenty and depressed at $1@$1 10 for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 20@$1 40 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. The demand is moderate. Straw continues quiet at 90c.@$1 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet but steady, including New at 30c.@35c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℔ lb.

LATHS—Are inactive but steady at $3 20@$3 25 for Eastern ℔ thousand.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet and heavy, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 39c.@56c.; English Island, 55c.@57c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 59c.@61c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 12½; Resin at $3 50@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited demand, including Crude Whale at 70c.@72c; Bleached Whale, 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 65@$2 70; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 12; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is inactive and nearly nominal at 14½c.@14¾c. for Crude; 8¾c.@9c. for do., in bulk; 21c.@25c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 36c.@37c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and much firmer. The demand has been mainly on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,400 bbls., in lots, at $21 12@$21 50 for new Western Mess, closing at $21 40, cash; $20 50 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $18 25 for Prime, and $21@$21 25 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in limited demand at 8½c.@9¾c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@13½c. for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales 130 pkgs. Bacon continues in light supply and moderate request at 12¼c.@12¾c. for Short Clear, 11¾c. for Short Rib, 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberland Cut, ℔ lb.; sales 270 boxes. Lard is in fair demand at about former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12¾c., and small lots of choice kettle-rendered at 12¾c.@13c. ℔ lb. Beef has been in limited request at $16@$23 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $23@$27 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue quiet at $38@$41 ℔ bbl.; sales 185 bbls. Butter is in limited demand at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 12c.@22c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in slack request at 7c.@15¾c. ℔ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ℔ lb.	20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ℔ lb.	26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ℔ lb.	20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ℔ lb.	20	@26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ℔ lb.	14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ℔ lb.	18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ℔ lb.	18	@22
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ℔ lb.	18	@20
Western, Ordinary, ℔ lb.	14	@17

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	14	@15¾
Factory Dairies, fair, ℔ lb.	14	@15
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	13	@14
Farm Dairies, fair, ℔ lb.	10	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb.	7	@ 9

RICE—Has been in rather more request at steady prices; 1,250 bags Rangoon have been sold within our previous range.

SUGARS—Have been firmly and moderately active; sales since our last 1,075 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10¾c.@12¾c., and 351 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in active request from 13½c.@16¾c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 41,000 lbs. at 12c.@13½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 85,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11¾c.; also 61,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been less active, but stiffly held; 500 bbls. Western, in bond, sold at 35c.@37c., chiefly at 36c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 250 bales Cotton at 3-16d. by sailing vessel, and ⅜d.@⅜d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 7,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, by sailing vessel, at 3½d. ℔ bushel; 50 tons Maple at 17s. 6d.; 40 hhds. Tallow at 12s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 1,100 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 25s.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London, 25 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, 1,800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl., and 7,000 bushels Corn on private terms.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER-MILL FOR SALE—AT MORRIS Plains, New-Jersey. It has one fifty-four-inch Fourdrinier machine; two engines, capacity 350 lbs. each; water-wheels, mill-dam, &c., all in good condition; eighteen feet head of water; eight acres; dwelling, with eleven rooms; stable and garden; a beautiful and healthy location, and can be bought at half its value. Address S. B. BRUSH, No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York.

WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE FOR sale, within three hours of New-York City; capital required about $6,500. Apply to BALDWIN, SEXTON & CO., No. 5 Maiden-lane.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS—HALL FOR THE SALE OF LEATHER. Established under municipal authority. To this establishment is annexed a general leather warehouse and entrepot for public sales with public weighing, and it offers to merchants great facilities and unexceptionable guarantees. Depots for consignments and for buying and selling (with or without intermediate agency) hides, leather, and every article connected with this trade, as oil, grease, wool, &c. Advances made from 60 to 75 per cent. on these goods. The warrants delivered by the Hall may be discounted. For further information and for transport of goods address to the ADMINISTRATION OF THE "HALLE AUX CUIRS," rue Censier, Paris.

SECOND-HAND FIRE ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Can be seen any day from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., corner Myrtle-av. and Hampden-st., Brooklyn. Any person wishing to communicate by writing can address P. HUGHES, at the above place.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

TOBACCO.

FACTS ABOUT TOBACCO.

A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

GREENBACKS IN GREATER

QUANTITIES.

CENTURY TOBACCO.

In order to satisfy the demands of all of our customers,

and at the same time introduce our various brands of

Tobaccos, we have

Mr. Wm. Raynor FOUND A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL in a paper of CENTURY, purchased at T. D. Goodjinskie's cigar-store, No. 968 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

concluded to change our system of distributing greenbacks so as to vary the amounts daily, but in all cases allow the

Mr. Wm. Warwood FOUND A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL in a paper of CENTURY, purchased at Mr. Atkin's, No. 320 West-st.

Mr. Benj. M. Freeland, No. 92 Henry-st., in a paper of CENTURY, purchased at No. 168 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

aggregate to be the same.

Mr. Thomas McKeon, of West Troy, FOUND A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL in a paper of CENTURY purchased at No. 185½ Hester-st.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY!

Mr. Edwards, of East Newark, FOUND A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL in a paper of CENTURY purchased of O'Brien & Show, No. 5 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

On MONDAYS we will place a HUNDRED DOLLAR

NOTE in a paper of CENTURY TOBACCO, the finder

of which, by giving

Mr. Gilbert Lawrence, No. 70 West 46th-st., FOUND A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL in a paper of CENTURY purchased in a store on 6th-av.

his name and address, and number of the bill, will receive a box of "CENTURY."

S. C. Robinson, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, FOUND A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL in a paper of CENTURY, purchased at Edward Winser's cigar-store, No. 807 Broadway.

On TUESDAYS we will place TWO FIFTIES in two

papers of Century Tobacco, the finders of which,

Mr. Patrick Gilligan, conductor Second-avenue Railway, residing at corner 2d-av. and 63d-st. FOUND A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL in a paper of CENTURY, purchased on the Fashion Race Course.

upon giving their names and address, and numbers of

the bills, will be presented by

Mr. James H. Bird, No. 243 8th-av., FOUND A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL in a paper of CENTURY, purchased at Kroll's cigar-store, No. 262 8th-av.

us with a pound sack of our celebrated YACHT CLUB,

pronounced by all good judges to be the best Smoking

Tobacco manufactured.

Mr. John Meagher, No. 94 1st-av., FOUND A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL in a paper of CENTURY, from E. Rohlkok, No. 132 East Houston-st.

On WEDNESDAYS we will pack in five papers of

CENTURY FIVE TWENTY DOLLAR NOTES, presenting to each of the finders a half-pound sack of

YACHT CLUB.

Mr. D. C. Connolly, No. 120 Mott-st., FOUND A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL in a paper of CENTURY, purchased of J. Freud, No. 137 Bowery.

Mr. Thomas W. Kennedy, No. 140 East 5th-st., in a paper of CENTURY, purchased of E. H. Schultz, No. 248 Grand-st.

On THURSDAYS we will pack in ten papers of CENTURY TEN TEN DOLLAR NOTES, and present to

A prominent officer in the Bleecker-st. Savings Bank, FOUND A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL in a paper of CENTURY, purchased at M. S. Brown's fruit and wine store, No. 685 Broadway.

the finder of each a pound sack of PURE VIRGINIA

SMOKING TOBACCO, a very superior article.

Mr. S. Dayton, No. 88 Nassau-st., FOUND A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL in a paper of CENTURY, purchased at J. B. Raynor's fruit-store, No. 585 Broadway.

On FRIDAYS we will pack 20 FIVE DOLLARS in 20

papers of Tobacco, presenting each of the finders with

a sack of EUREKA, a very choice Smoking Tobacco.

Mr. C. M. Wigand, No. 563 West-st., FOUND A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL in a paper of CENTURY, purchased at the corner of 29th-st. and 11th-av.

And on SATURDAYS we will place in 50 papers of

CENTURY 50 TWO DOLLAR NOTES, and present the

finders each

Mr. Frank McLaughlin, No. 148 Ludlow-st., FOUND A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL in a paper of CENTURY, purchased corner Broome and Ludlow sts.

with a paper of CENTURY CHEWING TOBACCO.

A prominent member of the New-York Stock Exchange FOUND A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL in a paper purchased at a cigar stand in the Exchange

We are manufacturing our CENTURY from selections of our stock of 1,400 hogsheads of the very choicest

old leaf, and have devoted every care in

Mr. James J. Doland, No. 69 Cherry-st., FOUND A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL in a paper of CENTURY, purchased at a grocery in 16th-st.

its manufacture. It is free from drugs, and in every

respect a PURE article of Chewing Tobacco.

Frank Smith, Esq., FOUND A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL in a paper of CENTURY, purchased at Levey's cigar-store, No. 78 Grand-st., New-York.

We have adopted the plan of putting money in papers

of CENTURY to induce customers to use it, knowing

J. Hitchcock, of Norwalk, Conn., FOUND A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL in a paper of CENTURY, purchased at Norwalk, Conn.

that it is only necessary for them to give it a trial to be

satisfied of its merits,

R. M. HOOLEY, Esq., Proprietor of Hooley's Minstrels, FOUND A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL in a paper of CENTURY, purchased at La Fiera's cigar store, under Hooley's Opera House, Brooklyn.

and to pronounce it the BEST FINE CUT MADE.

Mr. James A. Hunt, of Eastchester, FOUND A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL in a paper of CENTURY, purchased at Westchester County Hotel, Mount Vernon.

We will continue to offer these inducements to the

public until the above facts are established,

Mr. George Ohst, No. 94 Bayard-st., FOUND A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL in a paper of CENTURY, purchased at the corner of Bayard and Mulberry sts.

Parties finding money are requested to give us the

number of the bill found—the written figures on the

right hand corner.

P. & G. LORILLARD,
No. 16 Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS.

A GREAT SACRIFICE
IN MOURNING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, in every quality.
6-4 DELAINES, $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
6-4 DELAINES, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
5-4 TAMESE CLOTH, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
BLACK ALPACAS, 4s. per yard, worth 6s.
BLACK ALPACAS, 5s. per yard, worth 7s.
BLACK ALPACAS, 6s. per yard, worth 8s.
4-4 PLAID LUSTRES, 40c. per yard, worth 75c.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, in the most beautiful styles, below cost.
BLACK WORSTED HERMAINE, yard wide, $1, worth $1 50.
FRENCH LAWNS and ORGANDIE MUSLINS, 3s., worth 6s.
PLAIN and FIGURED GRENADINES, 50c., worth 87½c.
N. B.—One case 5-4 COLORADO CLOTH, $6 per dress, worth $10.
A lot of REAL SEWING-SILK SHAWLS, a splendid bargain. Wholesale buyers invited.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and
Prince sts. (opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.)

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
In the
LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Much below cost of importation.
Choice styles of Grenadines by the yard; also, robes in select patterns,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD AND TAYLOR'S.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., &c., at retail.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
ORGANDIES BY THE YARD AND ROBE,
AT ONE-HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS!
A large and elegant assortment
RETAILED AT LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
NOW OFFER THE
BON-TON
HOOP SKIRT,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
PREPARATORY TO TAKING
THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY.

AT GAYNOR'S ONLY STORE,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
WALKING SUITS.
We invite ladies to take a peep at our window and see what we have got in the above line.
We have just received our Summer importation, and are prepared to accommodate ladies with the latest Paris style.
CORSETS.
We have the largest and most elegant assortment of Corsets in the United States.
GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS, NAPKINS,
DOILIES, TOWELING, DAMASKS, QUILTS,
COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, PIANO
AND TABLE COVERS, WINDOW
SHADES, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, AND FIXTURES IN
GREAT VARIETY,
AT RETAIL AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE POINTS AND ROTONDS FROM AUCTION.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
having purchased at the late
AUCTION SALE OF MESSRS. WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO.,
a large assortment of
LLAMA, PUSHER, CHANTILLY
and
FRENCH LACE
POINTS, ROTONDS AND CIRCULARS,
from the factories of
DOGNIN & LOUIS VICTOR ARMAUD,
at prices ranging from $4 50 to $75. Also in stock his three favorite styles of SILK SACKS, viz:
The QUEEN, at $23 to $30
The ISABELLA CATOLICA, at $25 to $35.
The MARIA OF RUSSIA, at $30 to $38.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE,
8th-st., west side, one door from Broadway,
Established over a quarter of a century.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bonnet Ribbons at still lower prices to-day.
Bonnet Silks, Materials and Colored Crapes, cheap.
Millinery Laces, half regular prices.
New French Flowers, every morning.
Straw Braids, Cords and Tassels half last week's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS FROM AUCTION THIS DAY. AT HALF LAST MONTH'S PRICES.
Plain Silk Sun Umbrellas at $1 25, $1 50 and upward.
A line of the Richest Beaded Parasols exhibited this season. Prices down.
Fans. Fans, of every description, at less than cost of importation.
Ladies' Satchels, Yankee Notions, Skirts and Corsets, all under regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Ladies' Dress Trimmings, every description. Some new styles to-day.
The cheapest Colored, White and Black Ribbon Velvets in this City. Complete lines every shade.
Gimps, Ornaments and Buttons in endless variety.
Line of Cheap Black Crapes.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves at 10c., at 12c., at 18c., at 25c., and upward.
Kid-finished Silk Gloves, best qualities, 65c. the pair.
FROM AUCTION.
Silk Mitts at 20c., 25c. and 31c. per pair. Bargains.
Finer Goods proportionately cheap.
Kid Gloves from 44c. per pair.
Our best Kid Gloves, price unaltered.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 8c., 10c, and 12c. each.
Tucked Linen Handkerchiefs. 25c. each, fine.
Cheapest Line of Flouncings, Edgings, Tuckings, Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves and Linen Sets in this City.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Straw Goods, Straw Goods, Straw Goods.
Prices Down. Down with the Prices.
We can convey no idea by quotations about the Reduction of Prices in this Department.
Come and see. We have every shape and desirable Braid at about one-fourth last month's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
Examine our Straw Goods; cheapest in the City.
No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.
We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; it will pay you.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S (NEW STORE,)
Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
FRENCH MUSLIN
SKIRTS.
Just received, several cases
LATEST PARIS FASHIONS
IN
Swiss, Lawn and Cambric, for Full dress.
Swiss, Lawn and Cambric, morning robes and suits.
BREAKFAST AND DRESSING SACKS,
Most becoming styles.
Also, LIGHT SUMMER CORSETS,
And LIGHT SUMMER HOOP SKIRTS.
N. B.—Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at this upper store. No. 824 BROADWAY, cor. of 12th-st.

FANS! FANS! FANS!
A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also traveling cases and fancy goods. Kid, silk, thread, buckskin gloves, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

700 DOZEN SPANISH LINEN SHIRTS, $2. Excellent White Shirts, $2. English Gauze Undershirts, $1. An extensive first-class stock of Men's Furnishings, 25 per cent. lower than any other house, at P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S Retail Department, Park-row and Ann-st.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, Sole Manufacturer, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Refrigerators repaired.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, comprising the 9th, 15th and 16th Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the List, of Valuations and Enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the Acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by Deputy, for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 17th day of June until the 13th day of July, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

The Lists herein referred to comprise the Special Taxes on Businesses, Trades and Professions, and the taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Gold Watches, Gold and Silver Plate, for the year ending May 1, 1868, and the taxes upon Incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the Lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Eighth Collection District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.

ANNUAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 190 5th-av., (in the rear of the Second National Bank,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on MONDAY, 24th June, and ending on SATURDAY, 20th July, for the receipt of said taxes, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon incomes, billiard tables, carriages, plate, watches and licenses.

The number of taxpayers in this District is so great that much trouble and delay will be avoided by early payments. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

THOS. E. SMITH, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ACT incorporating "The New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," passed May 9, 1867, notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held at the rooms of the Board of Underwriters, No. 156 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of determining whether the Fire Patrol, mentioned in said act, shall be sustained for two years ensuing, and for fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor. All incorporated insurance companies or associations doing business in this City, may be represented by one of their officers or by its agent; and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote.

By order of the New-York Board of Underwriters,
JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Private Diseases, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY-STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 200 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

FRENCH DOCTOR.—E. MOUCHEL, NO. 832 Broadway; pupil of Ricord; 16 years' practice. Cure private diseases. Specialty.

NO. 424 BROADWAY.—RUPTURE HERNIA. RAINBOW'S celebrated relief. For numbers of cures, both sexes; testimonial of proof in New-York unprecedented. Call and see.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR LADIES WHO desire good nursing and medical attendance. Call at No. 211 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment, from whatever cause, should read the special advertisement of Dr. GRINDLE. Dr. Grindle is a regularly educated physician, a graduate of the New-York University Medical College, has a very large office practice, and is making some astonishing cures of neglected and unskillfully treated cases.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

CLOTHING.

LONDON TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.
Messrs. HAMILTON & KIMPTON give the best goods in the latest Anglo-American fashion, at fair prices, and can give references to gentlemen in New-York, Boston, St. Louis, Concord, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Tennessee, Easton, Newport, Rhode Island, and other parts of the States.
NO. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

CARPETS.

CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
NEW GOODS.
SPRING SALES, 1867.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st., New-York.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 735 BROADWAY—FULL VALUE paid in cash for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, laces, camel hair shawls, &c., or money loaned on the same. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. J. S. COHEN.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL; A Tale of '98. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, OLIVER TWIST. Miss Lucille Western as Nancy Sykes.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MAZEPPA. Characters by Miss Kate Fisher and the entire company.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal. Concluding with the performances of the world-renowned ARAB COMPANY.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, SEA OF ICE; or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI. EVENING at 8 o'clock, ROB ROY; or, AULD LANG SYNE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES and SCULPTURES, by living Artists.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BLACK CROOK BURLESQUE, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to last evening from Europe. The session of the Prussian Diet was closed yesterday by the Acting Prime Minister, who, in his speech on the occasion, alluded to the cordial relations between Prussia and other Powers as an assurance of permanent peace.

Austria joins with the other Powers in requesting the Porte to institute an inquiry into the Cretan difficulties.

The city article of the London *Times* of yesterday speaks of the uneasiness and distrust observable in financial circles.

GENERAL.

The trial of Surratt was resumed yesterday morning. Judge Fisher read his decision upon the motion submitted on Saturday by the defence, asking the recall of witnesses for the purpose of cross-examination, denying the motion. Dr. J. F. May testified to having performed upon Booth's neck a severe surgical operation which left an ugly scar. He saw the body of Booth after his death, and identified it by the scar. John Greenawall identified Surratt as a person whom he had seen in company with Booth and Atzerodt. John M. Lloyd, who kept a tavern in Surrattsville, testified to having concealed in his house the guns and rope at the request of Surratt and Atzerodt. On the evening of the assassination Mrs. Surratt was at his house, and told him to give two guns and two bottles of whisky to whoever should come for them. Later in the night Harold and another man came, and in an excited manner demanded the weapons and took them away. The witness did not know who Harold's companion was. Attempts were made to make this witness contradict himself, and also to show that his testimony at the assassination trial was given under threats. This gave rise to a lengthy debate, the Court deciding that any threats made to witness must have reference to this trial. His examination was further continued, but was simply a repetition of that formerly given by him. Col. Conger was sworn, but his examination was deferred until to-day, to which time the Court adjourned.

Gen. Sherman has issued a circular declaring that the treaties with the Indians must be preserved, but that Indians who leave their reservations fall within military control, and are subject to punishment by the civil power. The military division is divided into three departments, the Dakotah, the Platte and the Missouri, commanded respectively by Gens. Terry, Augur and Hancock. Each State and Territory is requested to raise a battalion of mounted troops to be subject to the orders of the division commanders. He also directs the civil authorities to be ready to pursue thieving bands of Indians with horse, and says that when stolen property is traced to any particular tribe of Indians, the value of such property is to be charged against the annuities of such tribes. The civil officers are requested to coöperate fully with the division commanders in their efforts to secure peace.

From Mexico we have the report that when Marquez discovered that the treachery of Lopez rendered the fall of Queretaro certain, he opened some private papers belonging to Maximillian. Among them he found one formally abdicating the throne in favor of young Iturbide, with Queen Carlotta as Regent. It was reported that Maximilian had been executed by the Liberals, and that in retaliation Marquez had executed the forty hostages whom he held in the City of Mexico. The Mexican Minister at Washington has received information to the effect that when Santa Anna landed at Vera Cruz he represented that he was there at the instance and with the support of the United States Government and endeavored to persuade the Imperial officers to declare for the Liberal Government. This they refused to do. They represented, however, that the city could not hold out a great while longer, as all its inhabitants were Liberals, and provisions were getting scarce.

The Nashville papers of Sunday morning contain an account of an extensive fire, which occurred in the Tennessee Penitentiary. The entire west wing of the building, in which were located the agricultural implement and cedar ware works, was destroyed. The convicts were turned out to subdue the flames, and worked faithfully to that end, not one attempting to escape. The loss is estimated at over $100,000, which is only partially covered by insurance.

M. Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington, has written a circular letter to the Governors of the various States, presenting to each a series of volumes containing valuable correspondence in regard to Mexico. He claims that these volumes are valuable as forming a portion of the history of the age, and showing the action taken in Mexican affairs by France and by the United States.

The Surrogate of Kings County has decided in the case of Charlotte A. Wynns *vs.* Rev. Francis Vinton, executor and trustee under her late husband's will, to allow the accounts to be reopened and objections made thereto.

LOCAL.

At 6 o'clock A. M. yesterday John Schmidt, a native of Germany, 64 years of age, and residing at No. 47 Avenue B, attempted to murder his former mistress, Elizabeth Knauer, also a German, aged 45 years, but failed to effect his purpose. He then committed suicide by cutting his throat, death ensuing at Bellevue Hospital at 10 o'clock. Jealousy was the motive for the crime.

An argument was made in the Supreme Court, before Judge Ingraham, yesterday that involves the constitutionality of the act of the last Legislature which gives to the Captain of the Port and the Harbor Masters the right to use Piers Nos. 9 and 10 East River exclusively for the use of canal boats and barges. The decision of the Court was reserved.

The Board of Councilmen, yesterday, adopted a resolution instructing the Corporation Counsel to suspend all further proceedings in relation to the opening of Church-street. The sum of $500 was appropriated for an entertainment for the school children of the Twelfth Ward and Randall's Island on the Fourth of July. The resolution to appropriate $1,500 for a regatta on the Fourth of July was laid over.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday concurred in the resolution appropriating $20,000 to celebrate the 4th of July; also in the resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to discontinue all further proceedings in relation to the extension of Church-street.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday, adopted the resolution to pay counsel fees and other expenses incurred in settling the claims of banks and insurance companies for taxes collected in error.

The evidence in the "champagne case" was brought to a close in the United States District Court yesterday, and the cause will be summed up on Wednesday, to which day the Court adjourned.

The Columbia College Association of the Alumni held, last evening, their annual meeting, at which the usual reports were received and officers for the ensuing year elected.

The Societé St. Jean Baptiste held its annual banquet last evening.

A fair business was transacted yesterday in Produce and Merchandise. Breadstuffs were again quoted much higher. Pork was also dearer. Cotton was heavy and drooping. Moderate freight engagements were reported, including 1,800 bbls. Flour for Glasgow—the first considerable shipment of Flour hence to a British port in a long time.

There were 2,604 beef cattle at the National Drove-yards for the weekly supply, as shown by the receipt-books. But yesterday the market was dull, and sales slow. Most of the drovers and cattle brokers at that place acknowledged that prices were ½c.@1c. ⅌ lb. less than were reported one week ago. The price of beef is on the decline. The general selling prices seemed to be about 16c.@17c. ⅌ lb., net weight. Nothing was sold for more than 18c. ⅌ lb., and the number sold at 18c. was very limited. The quality of stock seemed to be remarkably good. Only a few hundred among the large number of offerings could be classed among the inferior droves which were sold at 12c.@15c. ⅌ lb., net weight. The receipts for the past two weeks have exceeded the requirements of the trade. The number of cattle at Communipaw is 1,561 for the week, and 744 at Hudson City. The sheep market is dull. The receipts are quite too heavy for an active market, and a large proportion of the animals consist of sheep unfit to slaughter. The prices range from 4c.@7c. ⅌ lb., live weight. Very few bring more than 6c. ⅌ lb., live weight. The price of lambs is declining. But few bring more than 11c. ⅌ lb. The usual price is about 9c.@10c. ⅌ lb., live weight. The number of swine at the Fortieth-street Yards for the week is 11,488. The arrivals were all sold yesterday at $7@$7 31 ⅌ 100 lbs., live weight.

The Extra Session—Its Effect on Business and Finance.

The course of gold is upward. There has been no sudden rise and no visible excitement, either as its cause or consequence. And yet the fact that the movement is in the direction of higher values is a circumstance too significant to be overlooked by those who would correctly estimate the financial and business prospects of the country.

The tendency might be fairly supposed to be the other way. The influence of the Treasury, so far as it is understood, is rated on the side of greenback appreciation. There is no heavy drain of gold for exportation. The condition of the London money market, the remarkable rise in English securities, and the reported eagerness to purchase United States bonds, are considerations which make it morally certain that whatever balance may be against us in foreign trade will for the present be adjusted with bonds, not gold. The crops, too, wear an aspect that gives no encouragement to gold gambling. The grain harvest promises everywhere to be bounteous, and the cotton crop gives signs of a yield that will restore comparative prosperity to many portions of the South. In all probability, therefore, we shall shortly send abroad products that will turn the current of specie hitherward, and effectually remove the only conceivable source of commercial apprehension as to the price of gold.

For the present movement in its price, then, we must seek an explanation outside of ordinary business considerations. And there is no difficulty in determining where to find it. The only lever that has for months past been available to speculators in gold is of a political nature. They have professed reliance upon the disposition of Congress to circumvent yet more effectually the efforts of Mr. McCulloch in favor of contraction. Some of them have affirmed a belief in the likelihood of further issues of national bank currency, and all have operated on the hypothesis that the existing inflation will be continued. These views have imparted all the life which the gold market has recently possessed, and have prevented the steady decline that would otherwise have been inevitable.

An extra session of Congress will help these speculative views immensely. From the moment that it became probable, an unsettled feeling has been discernible in the transactions of the gold room, and now that it is a certainty, we may look for renewed speculation. Whether the anticipations of speculators be or be not realized is, for their passing purposes, a matter of no concern. It is enough that a period of excitement at Washington is at hand, and there will be no escape from its baneful influence while the session continues.

The calculation is, that if a quorum be obtained on the 3d of July, there will be little difficulty in frustrating the efforts of those who would limit the work of the session to the amendment of the Reconstruction Acts. The more moderate Republicans will undoubtedly endeavor to restrict the session to the few days that will be required for the performance of this specific task. But there are other members who are resolved, if possible, to extend the session, and to reopen the vexatious questions which jeopardize the stability of business and expose finance to the vicissitudes of gambling.

A Washington dispatch to our neighbor, the *Tribune*, reports a purpose in Radical quarters to induce Speaker Colfax to "announce the Committees immediately, so as to be able to go right to work." What work? The removal of doubts and misapprehensions concerning reconstruction? The making sure of reconstruction according to the will of Congress and against the will of the President? Doubtless these points will receive attention. But the work referred to in the Radical dispatch is of another sort. Impeachment and the overthrow of Secretary McCulloch's present financial policy are the great cards to be played. And mark the confession which accompanies the announcement! "Those who are in favor of a long session say if once a quorum is obtained the session will be kept up long enough to settle definitely the question of impeachment." At any rate the attempt will be made so to prolong the session that time shall be afforded for the agitation of the various extreme projects which endanger the prosperity of the country and the unity of the Republican Party.

Every intelligent business man knows what the effect of such a session will be upon trade and finance. Were the former in a thriving condition and the latter endowed with the firmness which springs from well-founded confidence, the contingencies of ignorant and reckless legislation would excite uneasiness. In existing circumstances, however, more than uneasiness will be created by the policy which is now unblushingly proclaimed. With trade already depressed and many branches of industry paralyzed, the effect of Radical agitation on the currency question—affecting as it will all values—must be disastrous. And with timidity as the chief characteristic of capital, what but alarm and difficulty can attend the continuance in session of members leagued together to carry out plans which are not one whit more iniquitous than open repudiation?

Imagine, moreover, the effect on business, on the price of gold, and the value of all securities, of a session prolonged "to settle definitely the question of impeachment." The movement would be exceedingly injurious, though no anxiety were felt in regard to President Johnson's successor. The mere mooting of a proposition to carry partisanship to the point of personal conflict with the Executive would not benefit the public credit anywhere. But who can estimate the result, in a business or financial sense, of a combination formed, not simply to remove Mr. Johnson, but to put Mr. Wade in his place? Who can measure the impression that will be produced at home or abroad by the protracted discussion of a scheme designed to elevate to the Executive chair a man who has pledged himself to demand a more equal distribution of property and the enrichment of the laborer by acts of Congress?

These are inquiries which every man who has anything to lose should try to answer frankly and in time. At such a period, in the presence of possibilities so evidently fraught with peril, none should be indifferent. We hear that fears are expressed among the merchants and moneyed men of the City, and advices from Washington speak of letters received there, urging the avoidance of all questions save that of reconstruction. Something more than individual suggestion or remonstrance is needed, however, to thwart the plans of mischief-makers. Congress needs to be reminded of the fact that the country cannot safely endure an agitation that would sacrifice the interests of trade and shake the balance of finance at the bidding of a malignant and an insatiate partisanship.

The South and Restoration.

Gov. Perry sticks to his text. He has written still another long letter urging the people of South Carolina not to vote for a State Convention. Any such Convention, he says, is compelled to vote for universal negro suffrage, and *that* he regards as the greatest evil that can befall the State. He thinks it far better to live under military rule.

Gov. Perry remains almost alone in this view of the case. The Press of South Carolina is almost unanimous in urging compliance with the law of Congress. The first necessity of the State, they urge, is restoration to the Union,—a renewed representation and participation in the government of the country. This can be had by compliance with the law, and in no other way. Whatever, therefore, may be the hardships of the law, they deem obedience to it the wisest course to be pursued. Nor do they see any possibility of defeating the meeting of the Convention. The great body of the negroes will vote for it *en masse*, and that alone will decide that it shall be held. The only question that remains is whether the whites, by refusing to take any part in the election, shall surrender the control of the Convention and the framing of the State Constitution to the negroes.

We regard the whole question of compliance with the Reconstruction Law as temporary and of little importance except for its results. Grant that the law violates the Constitution—that it is revolutionary in its nature and oppressive in its operation;—it is short-lived, and is simply a means to an end. It is merely a *gate* through which the Southern States may reënter the Union. Grant that it is low, narrow and inconvenient; that the South have a constitutional right to insist on its being both higher and wider, so that they can come through it without stooping or rubbing against the sides:—the question recurs whether it is not wiser for them to take it as it is,—to *stoop*, if need be, while going through, in order that they may stand upright ever afterwards. This is a practical question,—not one of theory. No matter what the Constitution says, or what rights it gives them, they may waive those rights if they deem that the best course in the end. They may submit to injustice, to wrong, to oppression for a time, and they will act wisely in so doing if they can thereby secure to themselves a more speedy and more permanent control of their own affairs.

This was the view of the case upon which the Southern States were acting until the publication of the opinion of the Attorney-General. They submitted to the law and complied with its requirements,—not because they liked it, not because it opened the way to restoration. As they were going on, six months would have brought them back,—given them seats in Congress, votes in the Presidential election, and control over their own affairs. They were willing to pay the price which the law exacted for these privileges. They asked no interference on their behalf or in their interest. None could do them any good—its only effect was certain to be adverse. Any evil they might suffer would be temporary, and could easily be remedied afterward; while the advantages they would gain would be permanent and decided.

The publication of the Attorney-General's opinion has already had the effect of securing a session of Congress in July. But for that opinion, a quorum could not have been got together; now there is very little doubt that both Houses will be full enough to pass laws. What kind of laws they will enact remains to be seen. We have no fears of confiscation or impeachment, but it is safe to assume that whatever changes are made will be in the direction of greater severity toward the South.

If Gov. Perry's advice should be followed, and several of the Southern States should refuse to hold conventions, or comply in any way with the law of Congress, it is quite safe to assume that laws still more stringent and severe would be passed at the December session. Confiscation in some form would then become probable: and although Gov. Perry affects to make light of this, inasmuch as the South have nothing left to confiscate, the condition of the people would certainly be made by such an act much worse than it is at present. It nothing more could be taken from them, the day when they would be able to acquire anything would be indefinitely postponed.

We think, moreover, that Gov. Perry is mistaken in supposing that the action of the State Convention, on suffrage or anything else, would be final and irreversible. Whenever the Southern States are restored to the Union they will come subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Nothing in that Constitution deprives the several States of the control over suffrage within their limits which they have hitherto enjoyed, if the Constitution they may now adopt fails, in that or any other respect, to work well, it may be changed.

The Liquor Law—Forcible Resistance to Its Execution.

Quite as much probably as the facts would warrant, has been made of the story of a contemplated resistance to the execution of the Excise Law on the part of an association calling itself the "Young Men's Liquor-Dealers' Society."

The organization, which is said to include more unemployed bar-keepers than dealers, has naturally enough a large membership. The dependants of the retail traders are a numerous band; and if they are eligible as members of the repeal societies, they would, doubtless, make an imposing display of force.

The reports in circulation in one shape or another for the last few days have made it appear, that under the auspices of the association named, a mass meeting of those interested in the liquor trade would be held on the 3d of July, at which a formal scheme of defiance should be adopted, the essential feature of the plan being to have relays of barkeepers in every retail shop on the Sunday following, so that the Police should be wearied out in making the arrests, and the traffic should go on uninterrupted.

How much further than this, in the form of active and forcible resistance, the project was intended to go, can only be matter of conjecture. What may, however, be safely predicated of it is this: that if the undeveloped part of the plot was half as absurd as that of which the public and the Police have had forewarning, its concoction need not disturb anyone's rest.

The order-loving portion of our population, and among them are included very many who are opposed to Sabbatarian legislation, and drink their wine and their beer every day in the week, have made up their minds fully and finally that until the Excise Law is either modified or repealed, its provisions must be enforced. It is possible that, occasionally, there may be a needlessly rigid construction put upon the law by the officers charged with its execution; and against *that* remonstrances and formal resolutions may fairly enough be directed. Every one, indeed, who has an interest in the permanent enforcement of a sound, healthy license law, is naturally interested also in seeing that public opinion is not prejudiced against the measure by any unnatural construction of its meaning, or by using it in any way for the gratification of malicious or revengeful feelings. The duty of the Police in this regard is of a peculiarly delicate character. The law *has to be executed*, whether its execution be an agreeable task or not. But there has been, and there naturally will be, a marked difference between the means used by careful and discriminating officers, and those which irritable, passionate and revengeful officials naturally resort to. The liquor-dealers have a right to protest against an unfair straining of the statute. In this they will certainly have the support of fair-minded men. The public opinion of New-York has not been educated to the point of accepting or enduring any system of espionage which is not absolutely necessary for the public safety, and for the maintenance of public order.

If the liquor-dealers' mass meeting, on the eve of the National Anniversary, chooses to go into a discussion of the methods and means used in giving the law effect, it has a very clear right to do so. If it goes even further, and demands that there shall be a steady agitation for repeal, who shall deny the agitators that privilege? There is nothing alarming about either proposition. The law, we are satisfied, commends itself now to the judgment of a large majority of our people. But public opinion is not unchangeable, and our laws are not irreversible. Any attempt to compass a repeal by forcible means would of course be put down summarily. But a keen and active discussion of the question in all its bearings, before assemblages of the people, whether large or small, cannot do harm.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board.

The order of the Treasury Department, establishing a Metropolitan Revenue Board, which we publish in another column, will be received by the public with a great deal of interest, as well for the purposes which it expresses as for the means taken to carry them out. Those purposes are stated to be the aiding of the Department in the "prevention, detection and punishment of fraud upon the internal revenue," and "a more stringent enforcement of the law." The public will receive with favor any plan which shall successfully carry out those purposes, for though the extent of the frauds which are thus to be prevented or punished is not fully known, enough has been made public to awaken the people to some sense of the importance of the question involved. Rumors of corruption on every hand have prevailed and still prevail, and they found support in the fact that in spite of all that was done, the leaks in the Treasury did not appear to be in the least stopped. The seizures of illicit spirits, heavy though they were, had little or no effect in raising the price, which showed that the current of fraud was still running unchecked, and though the frauds in spirits are preëminent, they are by no means the only ones. Frauds have spread in every direction until the question had almost come to be an open one whether it was possible for the Government to collect its taxes; whether the powers of fraud and corruption were greater than those of honesty and law.

The establishment of this Metropolitan Revenue Board indicates a purpose in the Department to make another and more positive effort to settle that question in favor of an effective administration of the law. The Board is composed of a special agent of the Department, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this City, and the three District Attorneys of the United States for the Southern and Eastern Districts of this State and for the District of New-Jersey. It has control over the first ten and the Thirty-second Collection Districts of New-York, with the Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts of New-Jersey, thus embracing a region in which, if rumor is to be believed, the frauds have been most rife.

The powers of the Board are extensive. They are to have the control of all seizures in the District, and of all the officers of the revenue. No seizures are to be made except by officers designated by them, and they are to have the power to discharge from any seizure where the property seized is worth less than $3,000. Where it is worth more than that, they will report the facts to the Department. One manifest advantage in this arrangement is that the Board, which is here on the spot, can have far stricter supervision over its officers than could be exercised by the Department at Washington.

Another, and very important branch of the duties of the Board will be the supervision of the whole system of bonding. The various bonds which the Revenue Law requires to be given, are by the law to be approved by the various Collectors. Henceforth, in addition to all the scrutiny which the Collectors bestow, there will be required an examination at the hands of this Board. If fraudulent bonds are given under this double precaution to the same extent as heretofore, it will be very extraordinary.

As far as we have considered the plan proposed, it seems to us that very good results may be expected from it. Its constitution is such as to entitle it to the confidence of the community. We think that if it is possible to enforce the provisions of the law in this district, and by that enforcement to collect the taxes which are laid, these gentlemen will accomplish that result,—and in our estimation, it was well done to bring this matter of seizures, being one of the means by which the law is enforced, in closer connection with the Courts, and to place the execution of the seizure clauses, and the more stringent penal clauses of the law, in the same hands.

A Board of this character will also be more likely to have the cordial support of public sentiment for any measures which it may think best to adopt, than would any one man exercising the same power. If the law is to be carried out, especially as it has been laid down by the Circuit Court of the United States in the case of the 508 barrels, to which we recently called attention, very stringent measures must be taken, so stringent that the discretion of more than one head will be needed. We cannot doubt that that decision will speedily receive the attention of the Board collectively, as it must have already received that of its members, and we hope that measures will be taken to use the power which was thus declared to exist in such a way as to insure the victory of the Government over one of the most flagrant forms of revenue fraud.

The Indian Troubles.

The rabid manner in which the Governors of Colorado and Montana have set about their preparations for an Indian campaign, and the zest with which the settlers of those Territories come forward to embark in such warfare, have called from Gen. Sherman a restraining order. While the citizens are clamorous for a war of extermination, are offering premiums for Indian scalps, and are rapidly forming companies of mounted men to "hunt Indians their own way," Gen. Sherman puts forth a modest circular which will fall like a damper on their bloodthirstiness. He says that Indian treaties must be respected by both parties, and it is hardly probable that those who know his career will care to run counter to his mandate. While he thus throws protection around the red men, he at the same time provides for the punishment of such as are guilty of committing depredations. Those who go beyond their reservations and commit crimes, he says, fall under military control, and are also subject to the civil powers. They are not to be shot down like mad dogs, but are to be proceeded against as though they were thieving or murderous whites. If property is stolen by any particular tribe, the agent of such tribe is to be notified, and the damages occasioned by them are to be made chargeable against their annuities. To facilitate the business of governing and controlling the various tribes, the military division is divided into three departments, viz.: Dakotah, commanded by Gen. Terry; the Platte, commanded by Gen. Augur; the Missouri, commanded by Gen. Hancock, and the civil authorities are requested to coöperate with these commanders in securing peace and good order. The latter are permitted to organize mounted companies to pursue depredating bands; but such volunteer troops are to be subject to the orders of the Generals above named.

The rigid enforcement of these provisions promises to bring some sort of system out of the frontier chaos, and to place the whites as well as the Indians on a peace footing. There is to be no scalping, throat cutting or exterminating on either side, but such warfare as must necessarily be prosecuted is to be done in as humane a manner as possible, and under the direction of responsible leaders. We greatly fear, however, that Gen. Sherman will find quite as much difficulty in repressing the whites as in keeping the Indians quiet. The proclamations of the civil officers and the enrolling officers appointed by them, have been of a character to inflame the worst passions of the settlers, who, having banded together, will hardly be satisfied without some blood-letting. The effort of Gen. Sherman to keep them in check is timely, and we shall be glad to know that it is even partially successful.

MINOR TOPICS.

The President's proclamation of the confirmation of the treaty with the Czar, marks the grand era in the history of Russian-America, because it is the date of her receiving a nation's attention and fostering care. Russia's interest in that region has never been anything but nominal. Two monopolies, one on either flank, have kept their tourniquets tight upon the country, and it is sober truth that they have purposely checked both emigration to Russian-America and inquiry into its resources, lest their own privileges should be destroyed. They have provisioned their hunters and garrisons by their vessels and wains, studiously repressing other commerce. But this is not all. These companies were strictly devoted to a single aim, the collection of furs, and left the rest of Russian-America's products undeveloped. Now, the fact that the weather, in successive years, has a great influence on both the quantity and quality of the furs obtained, renders their gathering a most precarious employment. Hence, with the fluctuation of prices, the efforts of the companies were apt also to fluctuate; yet the fur-trade was never thrown open to the world. For two centuries, on the eastern border, the Hudson Bay Company have exercised their privileges, being founded in 1670. On the other border, the settlement of Russian-America originated with an association of merchants formed at Irkutsh, to whom was granted the exclusive right to trade for peltries in the Aleutian Islands (which have hitherto been comprised under the Asiatic government of Irkutsh) and the adjacent coasts. Under these hurtful and strangling fur monopolies, Russian-American commerce has been declining ever since the opening of the century, mainly because of the scarcity of the seal and the otter, so that of late it has not averaged over $300,000 a year. But, under the healthful change of system now consummated, the tide will turn, and, independent of its furs, the country will vindicate the policy of its purchase.

While we in New-York are threatened with having the streets relaid with the most wretched of pavements, other great cities are making great strides in new and superior devices. "Artificial stone," it is known, has been made from sand cemented by coal tar, which sheds water, and yet is pliable. With such a composition the streets of Paris are now paved, the streets being prepared, according to the London *Engineering*, just the same as for macadamized roads, then covered with a layer of sand and mortar, and finally the mixture of sand and asphalte or coal-tar spread and rolled with a heavy roller. These roads are pronounced, on all hands, perfectly smooth, level, never dusty when dry, never slippery when wet, never muddy even after a long storm, perfectly noiseless under wheels, while only a muffled sound comes from the striking of horses' hoofs. Could anything be more perfect in the way of pavement? Humanity to man and beast is consulted in such an invention, which is so incomparably superior to the vile beast-slaying pavement which occupies our streets, that for an American to see it is to covet it. Nor is this an untried device, a new-fangled experiment, but something which has been thoroughly tested for many years, and which is now accordingly spreading in Paris everywhere where new pavement is laid. For, besides all the superlative advantages just named, this composition has proved itself also to be both the most durable and the cheapest of all first-class pavements. Must we be content with Belgian pavement in New-York? Is the "Ring" which decrees it absolute and supreme?

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* announced a few days since that Rev. George T. Williams, of Suffolk, who was arrested in this city some time ago on a charge of picking a woman's pocket, had been honorably discharged and was about to return home, and goes out of its way to impugn the reputation for integrity of the witnesses who testified against the alleged delinquent by saying that the indictment was quashed "on the ground of the insufficiency of the evidence *and the character of the witnesses.*" The *Express* will gain nothing for its client's cause by this attempt to asperse the witnesses in the case. Whether Mr. Williams was guilty or innocent of the offence for which he was indicted, it is quite certain that the evidence against him was very plain. The *Express* is also at utter variance with the truth in its other statement. The indictment against Williams has never been quashed. It remains in full force. The Grand Jury stood seventeen against three in finding a true bill in the case, but before the District Attorney was ready to prosecute in regular order he was notified that Williams had gone crazy, and was an inmate of a Lunatic Asylum. The case was therefore passed. How the *Express* can perfect these facts into an acquittal of Mr. Williams—either triumphant or otherwise—it is difficult to understand.

Gen. Sickles has provoked another storm in Charleston by issuing an order closing all the bar-rooms and revoking the licenses hitherto issued for the sale of liquor. The effect of this action has been to depreciate the stocks of the city *ten* per cent., as it cuts off the principal source of city revenue. The papers complain of the very large numbers of people thrown out of employment at a time when other employment cannot be obtained, and of the number of houses thrown upon the hands of the owners from the fact that the business for which they were leased is broken up. Military authority is not, as a general rule, very considerate about interfering with personal interests or private rights.

It is a little curious that at this time, in nearly all the large cities of the country, the aqueduct question is up in serious form, and new or additional machinery is required to furnish and distribute the needed supply of water. This is true of New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Brooklyn, and, we think, of several other cities. Reservoirs and engines are the principal things upon which experiments are now making, or which require reinforcement. The wisest policy henceforth will be the most liberal and long-sighted, since the days of doubt with regard either to the practicability or financial success of city water-works, were over scores of years ago.

From Nevada comes the account of a curious freak performed by a steam engine, which though not a boiler explosion—the style of destruction most in vogue just now—is quite as evident a result of the same miserly spirit that leaves weak boilers on duty. The accident occurred in a mill at Gold Hill. The engine had been shut down for several hours to enable the hands to "clean up"—take the amalgam from the battery, plates, &c., of the mill. The fly-wheel being on the centre had to be lifted over by the engineer and others when the new start was to be made, and once over it started with terrific speed, which increased every second. But the engineer was powerless to stop it, for the throttle-valve, for some time out of order, refused to work at all; the cut-off helped him a little, but stepping to get a wrench to have better hold, he heard the whirling fly-wheel cracking in its sections, when he made for the door. The wheel burst (so to speak,) and of its 6,000 or 7,000 pounds' weight, threw several large sections through roof and walls, tearing beams, ropes, timbers, belts and all sorts of things to pieces, and, though fortunately not killing any men, caused damages to the extent of at least $5,000—all on account of an ill-adjusted valve. The probability is that the machine was already worn past the time of active duty, and should have been replaced, or at least kept in peculiarly careful repairs. But men never will learn that haste makes waste, and parsimony is poor economy.

What has long been asserted may now be taken for proved, that in England the railway trains run faster than anywhere else in Europe. The average speed of express trains there, including stoppages, is 40 miles per hour; that of all quick trains is 36½ miles; that of accommodation trains, from 18 to 30 miles. In France, the speed of express trains is from 25 to 35 miles per hour, and that of ordinary trains from 16 to 25 miles. In Belgium, the speed of the quickest trains is from 29 to 35 miles, that of the slowest 18 to 23. Prussia runs her quickest trains an average of 29 miles the hour, and her slowest between 17 and 21 miles. Austria's quickest vary between 20 and 29 miles, and her slowest between 14 and 21; so that she probably practices the most moderate traveling in Europe. Italy, Bavaria, and the country along the Rhine may be set down as averaging in their quickest trains from 24 to 32 miles, and in their slowest from 13 to 24. How our rates would compare with this it is not easy to surmise, for the reason that there is almost as much variety in speed in different parts of the United States as between the countries already quoted. Our impression is that some roads would excel the English average; and besides, in a country so thinly settled as ours the stoppages are not so frequent, which is a great help to total speed. One thing, however, we may claim without dispute over all the roads on the globe, namely, the palm in frequency of railroad accidents.

The Common Council has ended the controversy about extending Church-street, by rescinding the resolution which authorized it. That was passed nearly three years ago; it has taken all that time to get the job so far ahead that they could find out they did not want it done at all.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 24.

THE NEW MEXICAN MINISTER.

As the question of who is Marcus Otterbourg, the new Mexican Minister, is being raised, your correspondent will state, in addition to what he has before said, that he is a German gentleman of excellent ability, and in supplanting Campbell with him the Government gains not only in having a Minister in Mexico, but in having a representative with brains and practical energy. He is neither an Austrian nor a partisan of Maximilian, but belongs to the German revolutionary party, and was exiled in 1849 along with Carl Schurz, Hecker, and others of that stamp. In American politics he is a deeply-dyed Radical. He has made a faithful and excellent Consul, and there is no reason to doubt but that he will be up to the average of recent foreign appointments.

SECRETARY STANTON.

Some of the Copperhead papers have again started the report that Secretary Stanton intends to resign, because of the recent development of differences between the President and himself on the matter of the Attorney-General's opinion. Most people don't need to be informed that the differences between the President and the Secretary of War, on the reconstruction question, are very radical and of long standing; but many people don't know that the Secretary has always expressed dissent, when an expression was necessary, as freely on former occasions as on this. It will be remembered that when the President submitted his veto of the District Suffrage Bill to his Cabinet, the Secretary of War was the only member who read a written opinion in favor of the bill, and advised the President to sign it.

ISSUE OF RATIONS IN LOUISIANA.

The Freedmen's Bureau has received information that Gen. Sheridan has instructed the commissary department of his command to issue two hundred rations per day for the benefit of the inmates of the Jackson Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana.

TRIAL OF A MURDERER BY MILITARY COMMISSION.

Gen. Sheridan has forwarded to Army Headquarters a copy of an order issued by him convening a commission of military officers for the trial of a civilian named Lusta, who is charged with murder. The civil authorities in Carroll Parish, La., where the murder was committed, certified to Sheridan that it was impossible for them to take charge of the prisoner, and impracticable to attempt to try his case in the civil courts; accordingly the order was issued. Gens. Beckwith and Wheaton are on the detail.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF VICKSBURGH.

No intelligence of the reported failure of the First National Bank of Vicksburgh has been received at the Treasury Department. It was not a Government depository. Application was made to become such about a year ago, but its references were not satisfactory, and the application was rejected. An examination into its condition has been ordered.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 24.

INDIAN LAND GRANTS.

There has been transmitted to the office of Indian Affairs, from the General Land Office, for delivery to the parties entitled thereto, seventy-four patents in favor of individual Pottawotomie Indian reserves, under the treaty of November 15, 1861, covering eleven thousand four hundred and eighty-one acres in Kansas, the patent in each case being a fee simple, pursuant to treaty stipulations; also eight patents for Winnebago trust lands in Minnesota, embracing thirteen hundred and twenty acres sold to purchasers for the benefit of the Winnebago Indians, under the act of Congress approved February 21, 1863.

Returns have been received at the General Land Office from the local office at Ionia, Michigan, showing an aggregate disposal of fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty-nine acres of public lands during May last, the greater portion of which was located with agricultural college scrip, and the remainder taken up with military warrants and sold for cash. The cash sales amounted to $6,709.

THE STRIKE AT THE TREASURY BUILDING.

It seems that the difficulty which exists between the bricklayers who were at work upon the Treasury extension and supervising architect Mullett with regard to the eight-hour system on Saturdays, has not yet been settled, and it is said that in consequence the work is getting somewhat behind hand, as no new employes in place of those who quit work have been engaged. The workmen have appointed a committee to wait upon Secretary McCulloch and members of Congress in regard to the matter. Considerable excitement appears to exist on the part of the bricklayers. Other tradesmen also appear interested in the result of this difficulty.

A MURDERER REFUSED BAIL.

Judge Wylie, of the Circuit Court, this morning refused to take bail in the case of Henry Johnson who shot a man named Smoot, in this city, on the 20th, for adulterous intimacy with his former wife.

REOPENING OF SOUTHERN POST-OFFICES.

The Post-office Department to-day ordered the reopening of fourteen post-offices in Southern States. The work is progressing steadily, and orders for the reopening of post-offices in that section are issued nearly every day.

PRIZES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

It is learned that the Department of State has information from Commissioner Beckwith, that of the five hundred and twenty-four United States exhibitors at Paris there have been awards in favor of two hundred and sixty-two. Among these, four have been awarded grand prizes, seventeen gold, sixty-two silver and one hundred and three bronze medals. Seventy-nine American exhibitors were honorably mentioned.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Detached—First Assistant Engineer W. M. Buckler, Acting First Assistant Engineer W. M. Rodes, Second Assistant Engineers E. M. Breese, T. L. Vanderslice, David Pardie, D. W. Graffley; Acting Second Engineers W. Warburton, S. Appolli; Third Assistant Engineers Carlton Uber and G. C. Neilson; Acting Third Assistant Engineers J. R. Peterson, H. Brown, W. S. Arthur and John Leach, from the *Chattanooga*, and waiting orders. First Assistant Engineer Louis J. Allen, from the *Chattanooga*, and ordered to resume duties at the navy rendezvous at Philadelphia. The following resignations have been accepted: Lieut. Com. W. H. Barton, of the *Dacotah*; Midshipmen M. G. Brilles, Chas. G. Fisher, Floyd O. Buskirk, Wm. H. Oxby, O. P. Howe, Wm. H. Burryman, Chas. M. Shepherd, C. L. E. Clesheimer, W. L. Bagford, G. M. Stump, R. H. Morgan, Howard Platt, Albert F. Wedder, Frank Horgans, Montgomery Backus, C. P. Warden, Edward L. Henshaw, George Foster, Frank Scott, J. W. Barnes, W. S. Skinner, Philip V. Field, Edward W. Brenner, Pacific L. Ackley, J. W. Jordan and N. Budd.

Meeting of Michigan Central Railroad Stockholders.

DETROIT, Mich., Monday, June 24.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Central Railroad Company was held at the Company's office, in this city, this morning. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: J. M. Forbes, R. B. Forbes, Hon. Erastus Corning, Nathaniel Thayer, Sidney Bartlett, Moses Taylor, George F. Tallman, Edward Jones and James F. Joy.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Session of the Prussian Diet Brought to a Close.

Cordial and Intimate Relations Between Prussia and Other Powers.

The Demand for a Commission in Regard to Crete.

General Feeling of Distrust Reported in Financial Circles.

PRUSSIA.

Close of the Diet—Cordial Relations Between Prussia and Other Nations.

BERLIN, Monday, June 24—Evening.

Baron VON DER HEYDT, the Minister of Finance, and Acting Prime Minister in the absence of Count VON BISMARCK, closed the session of the Prussian Diet to-day. In his speech to the members of the Upper and Lower Houses on this occasion, he said the cordial and intimate relations now existing between His Majesty the King of Prussia and his powerful neighbors were an assurance of lasting peace.

CANDIA.

Austria Joins with the Other Powers in the Demand for Investigation.

VIENNA, Monday, June 24.

The Austrian Government has joined the Governments of France, Prussia, Italy and Russia in their recent note to the Sublime Porte urging an investigation of the difficulties in the Island of Candia.

ENGLAND.

Distrust in Financial Circles.

LONDON, Monday, June 24—Evening.

The London *Times*, in its City Article to-day, says that a general feeling of uneasiness and distrust is noticeable in financial circles.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Monday, June 24—Noon.

Consols for money	94¼
Illinois Central Railway shares	79
Erie Railway shares	39½
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73

LONDON, Monday, June 24—2 P. M.

Consols have declined ¼ ₽ cent., and are now quoted at 94 for money.

LONDON, Monday, June 24—Evening.

Consols closed at 94 for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenties	73
Illinois Centrals	79
Erie Railway	39
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares	25½

FRANKFORT, Monday, June 24—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77⅝.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 24—Noon.

Cotton tending downward; estimated sales to-day 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn 39s. Southern Flour 30s. California Wheat 13s. 6d. Peas 38s. 6d. Oats 3s. 4d. Barley 4s. 9d.

PROVISIONS quiet. Pork 73s. Beef 132s. 6d. Lard quiet at 49s. 6d. Bacon 41s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Spirits, 7d.; Refined, 1s. 2d. Pot Ashes 31s. Resin—Common 7s.; Fine 12s. Spirits of Turpentine, 31s. 3d. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Cloverseed 42s.

LONDON, Monday, June 24—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Scotch Pig Iron 54s. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.@£10 10s. Linseed Oil, £42. Whale Oil £39. Market nominal, no stock.

ANTWERP, Monday, June 24—Noon.

Petroleum 39f.

LONDON, Monday, June 24—2 P. M.

Sugar is steady and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 24—2 P. M.

Cotton has declined ⅛d. ₽ lb.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 24—2 P. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed quiet at a decline of full ⅛d. from the opening prices. The following are the last quotations:

Middling Uplands	11⅛d.
Middling Orleans	11⅜d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs has been quiet throughout the day. Corn closed at 38s. 3d. for new Mixed Western. Peas 38s. 6d. ₽ quarter for Canadian. Wheat, Barley and Oats show no alteration in prices.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is generally unchanged, but Pork has advanced 1s., and prime Eastern Mess sold to-day at 74s. ₽ bbl. Beef is steady at 132s. 6d. Lard 49s. 6d., and Bacon 41s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

PRODUCE—Petroleum is steady; spirits 7d., and refined 1s. 2d. ₽ gallon. Resin—Common Wilmington 7s., and fine American 12s. ₽ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 3d. Tallow, 44s. 6d. for American.

LONDON, Monday, June 24—Evening.

BREADSTUFFS—Fair business was done in the Corn market to-day, but quotations show no change in the prices of Breadstuffs.

SUGARS—25s. for No. 12, D. S.

IRON—Scotch Pig, 54s. ₽ ton.

OILS—Sperm, £130 ₽ ton; Linseed and Whale unchanged.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, June 24.

The Inman steamship *City of Paris*, Capt. KENNEDY, which sailed from New-York on the 15th of June, arrived at this port early this morning.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, Capt. BRIDGMAN, of the same line, which left New-York on the 12th inst., has arrived.

The Cunard steamship *Hecla*, Capt. EDMONSTON, from New-York June 12, also arrived here to-day.

All the above steamers have sailed for Liverpool.

LONDON, Monday, June 24.

The steamship *Bellona*, Capt. DIXON, which left New-York on the 8th, has arrived in the Thames.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, June 24.

The North German's Lloyd's steamship *Deutschland*, Capt. WESSELLS, from New-York, June 12, touched at this port this morning, and after landing her passengers and mails for London, sailed again for Bremen.

GLASGOW, Monday, June 24.

The Anchor Line steamship *Hibernia*, Capt. MONROE, which left New-York on the 8th inst., has arrived in the Clyde.

FRANCE.

The Grand Ball to the Czar of Russia at the Tuileries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 11, 1867.

The Czar of Russia leaves to-day for Darmstadt—quaint and quiet old town—where English prudery and kindly German hospitality sit side by side on a tottering throne. His reception will be enthusiastic, for the fact of there being a throne there at all may perhaps be ascribed to the good will of the Imperial visitor, and to those influences which are forever showing us that blood is thicker than water. It may be questioned, however, if even with the grateful sentiments of an entire population finding expression in sincere acclaim, and giving a distinct and heartfelt welcome to the benefactor and stranger, the feeling can be stronger or more spontaneous than here. Ever since last Thursday, when the fool BEREZOWSKI raised his hand against the Czar, there has been but one anxiety in the public mind—how to obliterate all recollection of this outrage on the national hospitality. It was with sincere emotion that every one said on Friday morning, "Thank God he is not a Frenchman." The horror and consternation which the crime occasioned actually for a moment stopped the pulsation of that huge and thoughtless mass which, attracted from all parts of the world by the gaiety of the city and the splendor of the Exposition, was throbbing through Paris. Then came the reaction. The French heart recovered its powers, and, beating high with elation, gave shape, form and expression to every thought that was kindly, loyal and sympathizing. It has been nothing but an ovation ever since—all Czar. The Exposition, to be sure, has been crowded, more so than on any previous occasion, but the majority went there, I am persuaded, to see the Czar. The task has not been a difficult one, for the Czar has been "around" very considerably. Of all the listless toilers in the hopeless cause of pleasure he is perhaps the most weary. From morning till night it has been an endless round of sight-seeing and *feting*. Utterly fagged out as he must be by this time, perhaps nauseated with the goblet that has brimmed at his lip, he cannot but feel how heartily and honestly this people has tried to remove the painful impression occasioned by the occurrence of Thursday last.

The splendors of the *fête* at the Hotel de Ville of Saturday night have scarcely been told when the Emperor prepares another surprise at the Tuileries. The former was to a great extent public and official. It was the reception by the City of Paris of a very distinguished guest—an opportunity for the profuse display of hospitality. On such an occasion a mob was inevitable, and a mob was there, the most brilliant possibly that has ever been gathered together in one place, but still a mob. The *fete* given last night by the Emperor to the Czar has none of these characteristics. The invitations were limited to 800, and I am persuaded that that number was never at any one time present. There was room to move about, which every one seemed fully to appreciate, and the heat, which was oppressive, was conquered by an occasional visit to the many windows whence a delicious breeze could be obtained.

The preparations for this *fete* were commenced some days ago, and seemed to be in an incomplete condition yesterday afternoon, but everything was in readiness at the right moment, and the effect was perfect. As every one in Paris at this moment is either speaking, thinking, or writing about the Czar, I propose on this occasion to quietly take the infection, and, instead of devoting myself to the exposition, endeavor to give your readers an idea of last evening's *fete*.

The whole wing of the palace of the Tuileries facing the Grande Avenue was used, and in addition to a vast number of small and large rooms in the interior of the palace, of which I cannot give any definite idea. The apartments were not only splendidly but comfortably furnished. Settees, lounges, easy chairs, &c., were in abundance. In addition to the ordinary furniture there was a special decoration of flowers, which were prodigally distributed in every conceivable way. The whole magnificently illuminated with wax candles. Gas is still unknown in palaces. It is considered plebian, and is used only in the meaner offices thereof. Prince ALBERT introduced it into Buckingham palace as a measure of economy, pocketing the difference between the cost of gas and the cost of candles, but the example has not been followed. A mass of wax candles certainly produce a beautiful effect, but it is not agreeable to have the material drip down your back as it is apt to do, if the steadiness of the flame is at all disturbed by a breeze.

The invitations were issued for 9:30 o'clock, but it was past 10 before the guests had arrived. As a large number were to be introduced to the Emperor and Empress, it became necessary to form them into lines. Our Minister, Gen. DIX, kept watch and ward over the American contingent, which was by no means overpowering in numbers. About 10:30, as everyone was chatting and making himself as comfortable as possible, the Emperor made his appearance, sauntering quietly through the room in an informal way, and speaking a word or two with such friends as he discovered in the throng. Everyone knew that this was not the commencement, but it was an agreeable episode for those who desired to peruse the features of the Emperor. He was dressed like everyone else in the room, in black dress coat, black breeches, silk stockings and shoes, wearing a broad ribbon across the chest and an order round the neck. After a further delay, occasioned, it was whispered, by the Empress being not quite ready, a buzz in the air intimated that the distinguished ones were coming, and they came slowly and affably, being introduced and bowing from side to side with much leisurely good humor. The order was as follows, at least of the principal personages, for of the others I know nothing: The Czar of Russia led the way with the Empress; then came the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTHILDE; afterward the brother of the Taicoon (looking like a small chimney ornament) and the Prince of Prussia. About twenty other distinguished people were in the line. The King of Prussia awaited the train in the principal hall, where he was received with cordiality by his royal brothers. Count BISMARCK was present, but did not seem to take much interest in what was going on. Indeed, everyone was present. All the people that you have read about for years were there.

The procession—if so formal a word may be used—then proceeded to the adjoining room, which had been set apart for dancing. As the Czar crossed the threshold the band struck up the Russian National Hymn. It was the first music of the evening, and inaugurated the festivities. It was the only band that could be seen; for although there were five or six bands in other parts of the palace and grounds, they were invariably concealed. Every one, of course, followed in the train of the Emperors, and for a moment there was a prospect of a jam. But timely forethought had provided for the emergency. The doors leading to the balcony were thrown open, and from the balcony an immense staircase descended to the reserved gardens. Here was a sight that surpassed imagination, and caused a universal exclamation of admiration. For the time, indeed, Emperors, King, Taicoon, Princes and every one else pressed forward in one common crowd to get a glimpse of the fairy spectacle. The grand avenue, the gardens, the fountains, even the trees themselves, were one mass of brilliant illumination. The principal effect was produced by a succession of festoons made by ordinary-sized gasburners, covered with large ground-glass globes, and stretching far away into the distance, until arrested by a blazing and superb star. The flower-beds were bordered with the same kind of lamp, of which there must have been at least seventy thousand burning. The trees in every direction were hung with Chinese lanterns, producing a pretty and distant effect, which cannot be described. The fountains were tinted with the intense rays of the electric light—varying every moment and producing an inconceivably beautiful illusion. Masses of exquisite exotics were displayed in profusion, and always under the effect of strong light, which makes all things beautiful. Colored fires were burned during the entire evening. The gayety of the garden, with its hidden bands of music, its intoxicating perfume of flowers, its dazzling array of toilettes, surpasses description. The effect, indeed, was so tremendous that the ball-room at one time was comparatively deserted.

In the latter the Czar and the King of Prussia were the objects of most attention. The Czar is a tall, handsome man, who seems a little worn, probably from fatigue. The King, on the contrary, looks as hearty as a buck, and as fresh as a daisy. He was especially jolly, and seemed to be a great favorite with the ladies—who, I notice, like Kings.

The Emperor walked about with his singular smile and played the host with gracefulness. The Empress looked as she always does, beautiful. She was dressed in white with a red ribbon across the breast. She wore a magnificent parure of diamonds. Indeed the display of diamonds was one of the most astonishing sights of the evening. From certain points of view the ball-room looked like a corruscation of beautiful colors—so flashing and keen that it was almost painful to look at it.

After a reasonable amount of dancing, the guests—and it was the most distinguished set of guests that has ever been brought together in one assembly—repaired to the buffets, and at a later hour to the supper room, where a superb repast was provided. It was broad daylight when the *fete* came to an end. An immense crowd thronged the neighborhood, and remained almost to the last. A Paris crowd never loses its patience or its temper. The Czar was lustily cheered. The souvenirs and echoes of Monday night must long remain in his memory. O. D. O.

AMUSEMENTS.

French Theatre.

The "Bounding Bedouins of the Desert" have had a place in literature ever since POOLE'S "Little Peddlington," but, with the exception of an episode in the career of the Hippotheatron, when human pyramids had a brief realization through the few Arabs which there introduced themselves to notice, this community has not been made happy with sight of those erratic children of the desert. Last night, however, Mr. GRAU presented at the French Theatre a troupe of "wonderful Arabs." Like the old nursery riddle, these athletes have been "round and round" New-York a long time without touching, but at length we shall all have to call out "room there" for some very surprising exhibitions of personal strength and endurance. The entertainment which these fifteen or twenty sinuous men and children give is made up of exhibitions of agility, *i. e.*, summersaults, posturing, and rapid handling of guns and knives, much of which has been presented the public before by our clever native acrobats and gymnasts, and of feats of endurance by which through long practice, one man is able to carry nearly the entire troupe on his shoulders. All this is very clever, though not extremely novel, nor altogether devoid of monotony. However, their graceful confidence in perilous acts suggests the years of training they must have gone through, and their stolid indifference to occasional hard thumps call to upon Dr. JOHNSON'S forcible observations on looking over MILTON'S labored MSS., "Such relics show how excellence is acquired; what we hope ever to do with ease, we may learn first to do with pain and diligence." The Arab entertainment is preceded by a farce in which Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL and a mild company take part.

Barnum's Museum.

The announcement of the "Sea of Ice" at this place for yesterday afternoon and evening had a refreshing effect upon the public, a few hundred people being persuaded from cooling punches, flavored ices and out-door air to a close theatre and a crowded performance. And yet the "Sea of Ice," which has been revived dozens of times here, is not a cool piece taken altogether. First we have a mutiny on shipboard, with a mortal combat, a few pistol shots and an oath of vengeance! which are very warm proceedings. Then we have a tossing about on the wild billows, with frantic struggles for safety—which are also very warm proceedings. And, finally, a deal of love-making—anything but cold work—and the punishment of villainy and the reward of virtue, nothing of which is to be effected without amazing exertion and a deal of warm discussion. Mrs. PRIOR performed the eminently dramatic functions of the mother who is lost and the daughter who is found with a warm appreciation of their requirements, and, indeed, the whole of the fine cast perspired freely, and one felt like jumping upon the stage and fanning their fevered brows. But the performers went through all boldly, and they have, doubtless, been packed away in ice to be ready for this afternoon again.

New-York Museum.

"Rob Roy"—which Mr. BANVARD produced last evening to celebrate the commencement of another week in his introductory season, is an unextravagant revival of an old sensational drama, which has hung about the stage for many years. As a general thing, (and in the case of "Roy Roy" particularly) the so-called musical plays are abominations. They are neither opera nor play—and the music and dialogue not being lawfully married, as in the opera, live an uneasy life together, and both are utterly ruined. That sort of production, however, was a great favorite with the dramatists and play-goers about the time that "Rob Roy" was written. The dramatists of that time waited like sharks for the new productions of Sir WALTER SCOTT, in order to prepare them for the stage, very much as our native playwrights now wait for the new *Ledger* stories to immortalize them in the same manner. And "Rob Roy"—which, to one who has never read the novel, is a confused mass of bagpipes and bare legs, with neither object, plot or design—is a fair sample of the result of every "adapter's" labor. There was some new scenery for the revival of the old piece at the Museum, and Mr. BANVARD states that it is cast to "the entire strength of the company." But we need not dwell upon the latter.

Broadway Theatre.

Last evening Miss LUCILLE WESTERN appeared at this theatre as *Nancy Sykes*, in the familiar drama of "Oliver Twist." This is a character particularly well suited to Miss WESTERN'S ardent and effective style of acting, but she did not do herself or it proper justice. At one instant she charmed everybody by an excellent touch of art, and the next vexed the judicious by some flagrant breach of nature. Moreover, Miss WESTERN was scarcely a copy of *Bet's* free and agreeable companion, whom little *Oliver* thought "such a very nice girl indeed"—as there is no doubt she was. In describing the pair, DICKENS states "they wore a good deal of hair; not very neatly turned up behind, and they were remarkably untidy about the shoes and stockings. They were not exactly pretty, perhaps; but they had a great deal of color in their faces, and looked quite stout and hearty." But then Miss WESTERN is never particularly solicitous about her author, and DICKENS must suffer with TAYLEURE.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Wednesday, June 19, 1867.

The chief topic of the week is the proposed Reform Convention which is to take place at the Music Hall, in this city, on the 27th inst. The various localities throughout the western section of the Province of Ontario are selecting their delegates, but no formal meetings, except one at Hamilton, have yet been held. The meeting in question was for the purpose of deciding with regard to a coalition Ministry for the Dominion at the start, and the decision was against any combination of politicians whatever. In a day or two some of the principal statesmen of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia are expected at Ottawa to confer with the members of the present Government upon the plan to be adopted in the inauguration of the new state of things. It seems that all are in perfect accord with regard to the necessity of a coalition, and whatever the noisy politicians outside may say, a strong combination will be formed. It is to arrange the patronage, and so on, that the conference at Ottawa has been called, and everything points to a successful issue; but the Opposition meanwhile are moving to strengthen themselves for the coming fray, and a glorious time there will certainly be; for the party led on by Mr. BROWN are determined to have matters their own way. The Convention of the 27th is to be the grand fulcrum for moving the entire body of the Reformers, and setting them in motion. The fiat has gone forth that no coalition shall live, and the promoters of the party movement, which was started some time since, have decided not to cease their efforts until they accomplish the object they have in view, which is nothing less than the complete annihilation of the Conservative Party which has so long held sway in Canada. The main design is to supplant Mr. JOHN A. MACDONALD in the first place, and with him would go the party of which he is the leader.

RITUALISTIC PRACTICES.

The Anglican Synod which met in this city last week, passed a grave censure upon Ritualism, and thus effectually disposed of it in the Province of Ontario. The Bishop of Niagara, who presided as coadjutor of the Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto, strongly denounced Ritualistic practices, and this was followed up by a resolution to the effect that the Synod strongly disapprove of the innovations in the Ritual which have been condemned by the Convocations of Canterbury and York; and as doubts had been raised as to the power of the Synod to deal with the question by canon, the Bishop of the diocese was requested to appoint a committee of clergymen and four laymen to draft a memorial on the subject to the Provincial Synod—and an instruction was given to the said committee to condemn the innovations adverted to. The effect of the resolution will be such as to prevent a repetition of the practices complained of.

THE REFORM MEMBERS OF THE MINISTRY.

There is much anxiety manifested just now with regard to the course Messrs. HOWLAND, MCDOUGALL and BLAIR will take in the formation of the new Ministry. It is generally believed that the two first have made up their minds to go into the proposed coalition Cabinet, and with that intention it appears Mr. MCDOUGALL paid a visit to his constituents, and he reports that they are satisfied. In that case, Mr. MCDOUGALL can, personally, have no objection to take a seat in the Cabinet; but the Reform Party, or at any rate those who presume to represent it, say that Mr. MCDOUGALL cannot have their countenance and support if he goes into another coalition Cabinet. It is a very nice quarrel, and there will be some amusement ere it is settled. The party idea is destined to prevail, and Mr. MCDOUGALL will find it necessary to yield. He cannot defy his old political friends with whom he worked so harmoniously up to the time of entering the Government of which he is still a member.

THE GOLD IN MADOC.

The long-pending dispute about the Richardson gold mine has been amicably arranged, and in such a way that the mining will be proceeded with at once. The Chicago and Belleville Companies are to own the mine jointly, and operate it, each having certain portions of the mine and surrounding lands assigned them. There's now a fair prospect of ascertaining the true value of the gold deposit in the Hastings District. Two or three additional discoveries are mentioned, but they are not of much importance. Nine acres of land at El Dorado were sold the other day for $9,000, which is a pretty fair price. Another rush to the mines has commenced, and there will be a great crowding for some time to come.

MINOR ITEMS.

The time of holding the elections of the New Dominion is variously stated as likely to occur between the middle of July and the end of September. There can be nothing definite until the new Administration is formed.

The most gratifying accounts of the crops are coming in from various quarters; even in Lower Canada they are reported good. The dry weather, however, is likely to have an unfavorable effect.

The Grand Trunk Railway is to be put into complete repair, and in order to do so an act of Parliament will be required to convert the postal and military bonds into equipment and mortgage bonds. These bonds are held by the Company against the Government.

A cricket match was played at Hamilton the other day, between eleven of the Upper Canada College boys, from this city, and the Club of Hamilton. The former made 115 in one inning, to the others 131 in two innings.

The Wesleyan Conference has decided against dividing Canada into three Conference Districts, by a vote of 162 to 125.

In the way of amusements we have had two concerts by Mme. PAREPA. The "Black Crook" was run four weeks here, and is now being played in Hamilton by the same company. Two circuses are on their way hither from Lower Canada.

Order of the Establishment of a Metropolitan Revenue Board.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1867.

For the purpose of aiding the Internal Revenue Bureau in the prevention, detection and punishment of fraud upon the Internal Revenue, and with a view to a more stringent enforcement of the law, ISAAC E. MESSMORE, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue; H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer at New-York; SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, United States Attorney Southern District of New-York; A. Q. KEASBEY, United States Attorney for the District of New-Jersey, and B. F. TRACY, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New-York, are hereby, with their consent, constituted a Board, to be known as the Metropolitan Revenue Board.

All revenue inspectors, revenue agents, general inspectors of spirits, and special agents of the Treasury Department in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Thirty-second Districts of New-York, and the Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts of New-Jersey, will immediately report to said Board for duty, and will hereafter act under the direction of said Board.

Such Revenue officers as may be designated by said Board will be specially authorized by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make seizures within said districts, and are hereby required to report all seizures immediately to the said Board, and also to the Collector of the District in which any seizure is made, and all special authority heretofore conferred on any officer to seize property within the said districts, or either of them, is hereby revoked.

Immediately upon the seizure or detention of any property within said districts, the said Board will investigate the causes thereof. If in the opinion of said Board the property so seized is not liable to forfeiture, or for any sufficient reason ought not to be held for forfeiture, if the value thereof does not exceed $3,000, the said Board is hereby authorized to direct the seizing officer to release the same.

If the value thereof is over $3,000, and in the opinion of the Board the same should be released, the facts of the case, together with the opinion of the Board thereon, will be reported to the Commissioner for his action.

Hereafter no Collector in said districts will approve any distiller's bond, or bond for bonded warehouse, or bond for transportation or rectification, redistillation or change of package of any spirits, or tobacco manufacturer's bond until after the same shall have been transmitted to said Board for investigation and report as to the responsibilities of the sureties thereto. No Collector or Assessor will consider himself in any manner released by the creation of said Board from the performance of any of the duties imposed on him by law or regulation.

Said Board shall have the power, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to make all necessary rules and regulations for the transaction of its business and the execution of the powers hereby or hereafter conferred.

(Signed) H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.
(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Correspondence in the Schell-Naglee Case—Gen. Naglee Sues to Enjoin its Publication.

From the San Francisco Alta Californian.

The suit of MARY L. SCHELL *vs.* Gen. HENRY M. NAGLEE, to recover $100,000 damages, for an alleged breach of promise of marriage, has been the subject of considerable comment, and rumor had it a short time since that the case had been compromised and dismissed. The dismissal has not been entered on record in the Court as yet, and the case remains in *statu quo*. Recently the letters written by Gen. NAGLEE to Mrs. SCHELL have been put into the hands of a publisher, and were about to be issued, so rumor has it, in pamphlet form. Gen. NAGLEE filed a complaint in the Fourth District Court against JOHN STRATMAN, MARY L. SCHELL, JAMES W. TOWNE, JACOB BACON and a number of persons who are described by fictitious names, and charges that "MARY L. SCHELL, combining and confederating with the defendants, JOHN STRATMAN, JAMES W. TOWNE, JACOB BACON and the other defendants, to abuse the confidence of the plaintiff and to injure him, and to bring him into disrepute among the people, and particularly certain persons whose names are used and referred to in said letters, by printing and publishing the same, and by printing and publishing extracts and quotations of the same," in book or pamphlet form. He charges that said letters, written over the signature of "Harry," were strictly confidential in their communication, and the proposed publication is without his consent and against his will. He prays that the defendants be enjoined from publishing any portion of them; that the original letters be delivered to him; and that the defendants be restrained from delivering either the original or printed copies to any person except himself.

A temporary injunction, to remain in force until the matter can be heard, was granted by Judge SAWYER, upon plaintiff filing a bond for $3,000.

Letter from Ex-Gov. Vance to the Freedmen.

Hon. Z. B. VANCE has replied to the invitation to address the freedmen of Edgecombe and Nash Counties, in North Carolina, in a letter in which he expresses his regret at his inability to accept, and says:

"Much damage will doubtless be done before your people see the designs of those who wish to lead them now, but I hope soon for better things. When actual and bitter experience has opened your eyes, then will be our time to address you with a hope of success. When you come to know the true power of capital and labor combined in friendly effort, how dependent the one is upon the other, and how ruinous to both is enmity and distrust, then I shall hope to see the day when slavery shall be abolished in fact, both for black and white, and when, animated by a common spirit of industry, harmony and love of country and of human progress, all shall labor to make our State blossom as the rose, and turn her waste places into seats of refinement and delight. My word for it, my friends, there is not a good man among your former masters but prays for the hour to come when he may without disfranchising himself work for you. As you are to be citizens, we want you to be intelligent citizens; as you are to be our neighbors, we want you to be kind and loving neighbors. In every aspect of the case, it is our true interest to help you fit yourselves for the new life to which you are called. If you will permit us, we will do it.

Thanking you for the confidence your invitation manifests, in my desire to do you good at all events, and trusting that the same quiet and commendable spirit which characterised your race during four years of terrible civil war, may continue to animate you during the times through which we are passing, in all good feeling and amity, I remain, most sincerely your friend,"

Orders to Southern Commanders.

From the Washington National Intelligencer, June 24.

We have heretofore had occasion to contradict the assumptions of certain Radical journals that the President was about to rush upon an indiscriminate and precipitate restoration of all officers removed by the military satraps at the South. We have now to correct equally unfounded reports of a directly contrary character. It is affirmed by these same papers that the Executive will issue no orders whatever upon the subject. If gentlemen, instead of attributing extreme measures to the President, one way and the other, as it appears to suit their purposes, will have patience but for a few days, until his return, they will find that he will act with circumspection. As we stated a week ago would be the case, an order of uniform application in all the military districts in the matter of the qualification of voters at the South has been issued, and we now do not allow ourselves to doubt that in a short time specific orders will be issued in relation to unwarranted removals of State officers by the Southern commanders. The questions involved cannot, of course, be disposed of by a single general order of uniform application. In applying the proper remedy very different means may be employed. In many cases the officers themselves may apply the suitable correction. It is probable in others that the parties affected may be tried by courts-martial, and if convicted and rendered by necessity unable to perform their functions, elections by the people would be the proper remedy. In a word, the views of the Attorney-General upon this subject must be substantially carried out, but by what particular remedial process the circumstances in each case must determine.

Arrest of an Alleged Murderer in Utica.

From the Utica Herald, June 24.

On Saturday morning last Chief-of-Police HULSER received a telegram from the Chief of Police of Albany, giving the description and asking the arrest, if possible, of a man charged with the murder of his wife in Litchfield County, Conn. A man answering the description was finally tracked to the Northern Hotel, and it was ascertained that he had been a boarder there for something over a week, but upon Saturday last had gone to Yorkville. The Police then proceeded to the locality designated and found their man. He was brought to this city and locked up.

At the Station-house the accused stated that his name was Rev. W. H. GREEN; that he was a Methodist, and had been specially appointed to labor in the Oneida Conference connected with that Church; that he was also a firm friend of the temperance cause, and designed to devote a good portion of his time to the advocacy of that reform; that his stay in Utica had been devoted to getting ready for the good work before him, and that he was upon the point of setting out to deliver temperance lectures when arrested at Yorkville. In proof of his ardent love for the temperance cause, he showed Chief-of-Police HULSER a long letter, purporting to be signed by P. T. BARNUM, Esq., recommending him as an upright, Christian gentleman, and commending him to the kind offices of the religious and philanthropic. The accused professes great surprise at his arrest, and, as he says, is utterly unable to account for it. He does not know, however, but for some unforeseen circumstance, his arrest may have been caused by his brother-in-law, with whom, just previous to his removal here, he had dissolved a business partnership. "Rev. Mr. GREEN" appears to be about fifty years of age. His countenance somewhat belies his expressed love of temperance. He does not have the general appearance or manner usually associated with the clergy. In contrariety with the statements of the accused, the Connecticut officer, we understand, fully identifies him as the man charged in Litchfield County, Conn., with the murder of his wife. It is stated that his wife died in spasms, and that since her death, suspicions having been aroused, the body was disinterred and evidence of death by poison found. Measures were immediately taken for the arrest of the husband, who fled. When arrested Mr. GREEN was in company with his third wife, a woman formerly named NASH, whom he married in this city but a short time since. We understand that the gentleman was engaged to officiate in a Yorkville pulpit yesterday. His failure so to do was explained by his wife to a parishioner, upon the ground that he had been suddenly called to Albany.

Long and Perilous Voyage in an Open Whale Boat.

From the Honolulu Advertiser, April 27.

Before daylight on Wednesday morning Capt. J. RICHMOND, with a boat's crew of the whaling bark *Daniel Wood*, belonging to New-Bedford, arrived at this port in a whale boat from French Frigate Shoals, where the bark was wrecked, on Sunday, April 14. The vessel went ashore at 1 o'clock at night, and, it being evident that she could not be saved, and was about breaking up, the masts were cut away to keep her upright. The crew all went into the boats with the exception of the captain, second officer, cooper and three seamen, who remained on board as long as safety would admit, and got about a hundred gallons of water into their boat before leaving. At daylight the only sign of *terra firma* in sight was a bleak looking rock, for which the boats pulled. At a distance of fifteen miles from the ship they reached a small sand bank, barren, with the exception of here and there a tuft of grass. On Monday morning they again boarded the ship through a heavy sea, and the Captain was washed overboard, but fortunately regained the deck. On this occasion they secured six casks of water and a lot of bread and meat. It occupied them a whole day and a good part of one night, to tow the casks of water to the sand-bank through tortuous channels, and on getting there the men were given each a pint of fresh water. On Monday noon the ship broke up, and the Hawaiians of the crew, expert swimmers, were active in the water in securing provisions. The Captain decided at once to proceed to Honolulu for assistance. Taking a large whaleboat, the Captain, second officer and six men embarked on Tuesday with a necessarily limited stock of water and bread, leaving twenty-seven of their shipmates on the sand-bank.

For the first four days after leaving the shoal the boat encountered strong winds from the North and North-northeast, but made very good headway in the desired direction, sometimes pulling and sometimes sailing when the wind gave a slant. All hands in the boat were put on an allowance of one pint of water and one biscuit a day. Thus they struggled on, until Sunday morning, APRIL 23, when they made the Island of Niihau. Landing there, they were most hospitably received by the proprietors of the island, Capt. SINCLAIR and family. Leaving Niihau at 6 o'clock on Monday morning, they continued their course for Honolulu without touching at Kauai. During that night they spoke the *Monticello*, Capt. PHILLIPS, who gave them the course to steer, their compass having become disarranged. On Tuesday night they spoke the *Massachusetts*, Capt. WILLIAMS, who hove his ship to and insisted upon their coming on board and taking some refreshments. They landed at the wharf in Honolulu on Wednesday morning at 3 o'clock, after an open boat voyage of eight days, during tempestuous weather and on starvation rations. As soon as the facts became known to Gen. SMITH, the American Consul at this port, he directed the United States steamship *Lackawanna*, Capt. REYNOLDS, to proceed to French Frigate Shoals, for the purpose of rescuing the shipwrecked officers and crew. She sailed on Thursday at 1 o'clock.

Trial of Alleged Counterfeiters in Canandaigua.

From the Troy Times, June 24.

We learn that Judge SMALLEY, presiding at the present term of the United States Court at Canandaigua, has granted a motion to postpone the trial of EDWARD WEBB and JAMES MORRISON, indicted for counterfeiting, until the October term to be held in Albany. The Court to-day commences the trial of JOHN SIMS, of Manlius, Onondaga County, who is said to be leader of the gang, and a man worth fully $100,000. A great deal of interest is felt in his case by the public at large, as well as among the immediate friends and associates of the prisoner. AMOS P. SPAULDING, of West Troy, arrested some time since on a charge of counterfeiting, and admitted to bail, absconded from Canandaigua on Saturday. His trial was set down for that day, and fifteen minutes before it was called he was in the Court-room; but when the District-Attorney moved the case, SPAULDING had sloped, and could not be found. Officers were dispatched in search of him. LUTHER F. DUNNELL, of Ida Hill, after giving his testimony in the REDNER case, and declining to answer some questions which were put to him, was arrested by order of the District-Attorney on Friday, and on Saturday was indicted for complicity with the gang. Mr D. has, we believe, previously enjoyed a fair reputation. VECH. REDNER has not yet been sentenced.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I notice in the journals of this morning a card signed by J. M. KNAPP, in reference to a suit which I have commenced, to procure an injunction against the Merchants' Union Express Company, and for a receiver of its property.

I commenced that suit for myself and my associates for the purpose, if possible, of saving something from the wreck of the concern, and to prevent further unwarranted expenditures. I believe the facts stated in the complaint, as published in this morning's *Herald*, can each and all be proved.

I shall prosecute the suit with vigor. It will appear therein that the secret and clandestine arrangements alleged in the complaint is not "simply ridiculous, as well as recklessly and wantonly untrue." Mr. KNAPP may not have been aware of the efforts that have been made to effect such a selling out of our Company, but others of the defendants were.

As to Mr. KNAPP'S suggestion, that the company is not insolvent, but, on the contrary, has several hundred thousand dollars, I have only to say that it is sufficiently negatived by the fact that $2,000,000 more have been called for by it to put into that omnivorous rathole—its treasury—I do not propose to pay. I have instructed my counsel to receive the answer which Mr. KNAPP says will be served "at once," and I will unite with him in any "force" which he may see fit to use to hasten the trial. Meanwhile, my associates who entertain an opinion similar to myself will decline to pay the further call of ten per cent. It is the last feather.

Respectfully yours,
S. P. WATERBURY.

American (Waltham) Watches.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.
T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING-MACHINES—Depot No. 569 Broadway, New-York. One style, for use by hand or foot, at $25.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

If You Have a Suffering Child,

Do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly safe and reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflamation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Both belles and beaux in town and city,
Use BURNETT'S COCOAINE;
And grave and gay, polite and witty.
Pronounce it superfine.
'Tis known no dressing for the Hair
Can with the COCOAINE compare.

This and all of BURNETT'S preparations are for sale at No. 592 Broadway, and by druggists everywhere.

Special Notice.

Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

A—No. 575 Broadway.

THE NEW STYLE OF DRESS.

No walking suits complete for ladies, gents and children, without BROOKS' POLISH or GAITER BOOTS. The only place to get a genuine article is at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

To Families.

COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their **Laundry Soap**, believing it to afford **greater actual value** and economy in consequence of its **absolute purity** and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than **any other** household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO. R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

We invite attention to the splendid property to be sold by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. on WEDNESDAY, being the splendid block of the Jarvis property, on 7th and 8th avs. and 146th and 147th sts., including the beautiful dwelling-house thereon. This is a most attractive property.

South American Fever and Ague Remedy, used and recommended by members of Congress, Judges, ministers, physicians, editors, merchants, and others, as the cheapest, safest and only permanent cure. Depot No. 58 Vesey-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch SewING-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine. 625 B'way.

MARRIED.

HAWS—DAVIS.—At Grace Church, White Plains, on Wednesday, June 12, by Rev. T. S. Rumney, J. THURSTON HAWS, of New-York City, to JOSEPHINE, second daughter of C. H. Davis, Esq., of White Plains. No cards.

SMEDBERG—RAYMOND.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, June 19, by Rev. O. W. Briggs, Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. R. SMEDBERG, U. S. Army, to FANNY M., daughter of J. W. Raymond.

VANDERVEER—VERNAM.—On Thursday, June 20, by Rev. Dr. Andrews, HENRY VANDERVEER to ADALINE HARPER VERNAM.

WILLS—HENRY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 24, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Charles W. Homer, WILLIAM H. WILLS, of Boston, to SARAH, only daughter of the late James Henry. No cards.

WHITMORE—GOULDEN.—On Thursday, June 20, at the Congregational Church, Farmington, Conn., by Rev. Levi S. Paine, Mr. FRANKLIN G. WHITMORE, of New-York City, to Miss HATTIE E. GOULDEN, of Fairfield, Conn.

DIED.

BALL.—On Sunday, June 23, WILLIAM W., son of Dr. A. S. Ball, aged 25 years, of consumption, contracted in the army.

The funeral will be held on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at his residence No. 43 West 11th-st. His classmates and members of the Chi Psi fraternity are particularly invited without further notice.

BRAINERD.—On Monday, June 24, AGNES M., wife of Dyer Brainerd, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, George W. Dilks, No. 118 Macdougal-st.

BEARDSLEY.—On Saturday, June 15, Dr. ABNER N. BEARDSLEY, in the 65th year of his age.

His remains were interred at Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Seneca Falls papers please copy.

BULKLEY.—In Southport, Conn., on Sunday, June 23, LEWIS D. BULKLEY, Jr., only son of Lewis D. and the late Julia F. Bulkley, aged 6 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, J. D. Wakeman, this day, (Tuesday,) the 25th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DAVIDSON.—At Panama, on Friday, June 14, of yellow fever, MORRIS MILLER DAVIDSON, late Brevet Major and Lieutenant 156th Regiment New-York Volunteers.

DAY.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Sunday, June 23, at New-Durham, N. J., MARY E. DAY, daughter of Samuel S. and the late Mary Day, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 10 A. M.

GOODWIN.—On Sunday, June 23, HARRIET L., relict of the late Courter Goodwin, Esq., in the 67th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her sons and sons-in-law, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 118 East 62d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on Tuesday, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia and San Francisco papers please copy.

HANSON.—In Harlem, on Sunday, June 23, MATILDA, the beloved wife of Thomas Hanson, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, at 121st-st. and 3d-av., on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LODER.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Sunday, June 23, at the residence of his son, Benjamin Loder, JARED LODER, in the 88th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Lewis B., Noah and Cyrus W. Loder, are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Methodist Church, Rye. Train by New-York and New-Haven Railroad at 11¼ A. M.

MATHEWSON.—On Sunday morning, June 23, MABEL, youngest daughter of Park and Mary Mathewson, aged 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Gabriel Kent, No. 155 West 47th-st.

NEILL.—At the residence of her brother-in-law, C. L. Brace, Hastings on the Hudson, on Saturday evening, June 22, MARIANNE, eldest daughter of the late Robert Neill, of Belfast, Ireland.

Her funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 3¼ o'clock. Train from 30th-st. at 2 P. M.

PETTIT.—At Lake Placede, Essex County, N. Y., ALFRED D. PETTIT, son of Alfred and Ellen Pettit, and son-in-law of Lawrence G. Fowler, of Pelham Bridge, aged 23 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

SMITH.—At Argyle, Washington County, N. Y., on Monday, June 17, by drowning, WILLIE B. SMITH, aged 12 years, eldest son of the late S. Sidney Smith, of this City.

SIMMONS.—Suddenly, on Monday afternoon, June 24, of congestion of the brain, Dr. JOHN SIMMONS, late resident physician of the City Prison.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

TITUS.—At Westbury, L. I., on First Day, (Sunday,) 23d inst., AMIE, daughter of Daniel and Annie M. Titus, aged 9 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place from the house of her grandmother, Phebe W. Titus, at Westbury, on Third Day, (Tuesday,) 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot upon the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from James-slip, New-York.

VANDERBILT.—Suddenly, on Saturday, June 8, on board of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Montana*, in the Bay of Panama, W. W. VANDERBILT, Jr., First Assistant Engineer of the ship, son of W. W. Vanderbilt, of New-York City, aged 24 years, 4 months and 17 days.

WARREN.—At Stamford, Conn., Saturday, June 22, HERBERT, son of James and Mary E. Warren, aged 14 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 25th inst., from St. John's Church, Stamford, at 10 o'clock A. M. Express train leaves New-Haven Depot, 27th-st., at 6 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

WEST.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Monday, June 24, Mrs. ELIANNA, wife of Charles L. West, daughter of Eli C. Blake, Esq.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the house of her father, No. 351 Gold-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

The largest assortment, best styles and place to buy in this City, and prices less. Money returned if not pleased.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

CRESYLIC SOAP.

A PERFECT DISINFECTANT.

In an official communication from the Registrar of the Board of Health, the attention of the public is called to the fact that "The disinfecting and antiseptic power of good Carbolic Acid is so great that 1 part of it to 50 or 100 parts of water is sufficient for ordinary purposes."

Under Letters Patent we have introduced a composition into soaps of which CARBOLIC ACID, and its active property CRESYLIC ACID are the chief ingredients, being the cheapest and most convenient method of using the best disinfectant known to science. These Soaps are also useful for exterminating bugs, roaches and insects of all kinds.

JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

GREAT UNION DEPOT
NATIONAL FIREWORK COMPANY
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST.
"UNEQUALED IN BRILLIANCY, QUALITY AND NEW DESIGNS."

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

INCREASED FACILITIES,
AT LOW RATES AND GREATER DISPATCH.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS,
and others doing business on the line of the
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The American Express Company have lately completed arrangements with the Hudson River Railroad by which they are enabled to offer the public far greater facilities in speed and much lower rates than have ever heretofore been offered. Expresses will be received and forwarded by all Passenger trains.

The Company have agents at all the stations, also the necessary facilities at all the important places on the road for the receipt and delivery of goods or parcels at the doors of their patrons, without extra charge. They have also established BRANCH OFFICES in the CITY OF NEW-YORK and vicinity as follows, at which business will hereafter be received and delivered, and all orders left at same for wagons to call will receive prompt attention.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
NOS. 122 AND 124 BROADWAY,
Corner Cedar-st., New-York.

BRANCH OFFICES.

Nos. 61 Hudson-st.; 1½ Murray-st.; 380 Canal-st.; 541 Broadway; 13th-st. and Broadway; under Wallack's Theatre; 29th-st., Hudson River Railroad Depot; 941 Broadway; foot of Cortlandt-st.; 27th-st., New-Haven Railroad Depot; Nos. 166 Montague-st. and 434 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 81 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and 18 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

All packages or other business destined for New-York should be addressed to the STREET and NUMBER, and all matter for that portion of the City located above 30th-st. station, will be delivered direct from that point immediately on the arrival of trains.

Particular attention will be given to the filling of all orders intrusted to our care for the purchase of goods, or other business, and returns made by first trains.

SPECIAL RATES will be made for the SEASON or YEAR to shippers of heavy first-class goods, to whom we are prepared under this arrangement to offer better facilities than they can procure from any other source, as we will contract to RECEIVE FREIGHT AT THEIR DOORS and DELIVER SAME AT DOOR OF CONSIGNEE, saving all expenses for drayage at each end of route, and DELAYS and DAMAGES incident to the shipping by river or railroad.

Our facilities for local business are unlimited, and no delays can occur. All LOSSES OR DAMAGES WILL BE PROMPTLY SETTLED.

For information as to rates, apply to agents at stations or to General Office, No. 124 Broadway.

CHAS. H. WELLS, General Agent.

NOTICE.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company due July 1, 1867, will be paid in GOLD COIN on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW STYLES.

Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Seventy-five Dollars a set, for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. KENNEDY'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 135 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FIREWORKS.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SALE,
Comprising the
BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.

The length of time established, and large sales through every State in the Union, a guarantee for quality and price.

JOSEPH B. PURDY,
Nos. 32 and 34 Maiden-lane,
New-York.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THE GENERAL ORDERS,
TOGETHER WITH THE
FORMS OF PROCEEDING
IN
BANKRUPTCY,
as promulgated by
THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.
Prefaced by
"THE ACT TO ESTABLISH A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES."

The whole (including the Orders and Forms, just promulgated by the Supreme Court, and the Act, as approved by Congress) complete in neat pamphlet form. Price 25 cents.

Sent by mail, postage free, to any part of the United States, on receipt of 25 cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

FINANCIAL

U. S. 5-20 COUPONS,
Due July 1,
Cashed in Gold,
BY
HENRY A. HEISERS' SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET.

September, November and January Coupons bought on favorable terms.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT.
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE "CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY."
$20,000
of the above named Bonds for sale at 99 per cent. and accrued interest,
BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
(ADJOINING HOWES & MACY,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS,
HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. IN LAWFUL MONEY.
The attention of savings banks and other institutions is invited to these Bonds as the most desirable of all the Government Securities for long investments. For sale by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF
TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.,
CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY.
WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS, THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.
WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION.
TURNER BROTHERS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA.
BELLEFONTAINE LINE.
COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL,
CITY OF CINCINNATI,
STOCKS AND BONDS AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGE,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits

PROPOSALS FOR $75,000 MARKET STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of "Market Stock," authorized by chapter 120, Laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 6, 1867.

Said stock will consist of 750 shares, of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, and is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the erection of a Market upon the land lying between 16th and 17th sts. and Avenue C and East River, and will bear interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per Annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of May, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Market Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 10, 1867.

SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW STOCK.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 26, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of authority recently granted to the Board of Directors of this Company, books of subscription will be opened at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, from the 20th to the 29th day of June next, inclusive, for the taking of 15,000 shares in the new stock of the Company at eighty per cent. of its par value, twenty per cent. of such par value representing the amount of bonds redeemed by the sinking funds, being credited to the subscribers.

Those who are registered as shareholders on the 10th day of June will possess the privilege of subscribing to the extent of fifteen per cent. of the shares then standing in their name. Such eighty per cent. will be payable in cash at the time of subscription. No fractional shares will be issued.

Certificates for such new stock will be ready for delivery during the month of July. The transfer-books will close on said 10th day of June, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on the morning of the 17th of June next.

By order of the Board,
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the third installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York is due on the 1st day of July next. Subscribers will please call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment in order that this payment may be receipted upon it.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 25, 1867.
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1867, ON the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the National Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York.
E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, due July 1, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President C. P. R. R.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., June 19, 1867.
GEORGIA STATE COUPONS PAYABLE in New-York July 1, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic. All others at the places named on their face.
JNO. JONES, Treasurer State of Georgia.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108¾	109	June, 7-30	106⅝	106⅞
Coupon, 1881	112⅞	113	July, 7-30	106⅝	106⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	107	107¼	N.Y. 7 ₽c. B. Loan	104½	105
5-20 Coupon, '62	110⅝	110⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	107	107¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118½	118¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅛	107⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 " new, '65	109⅞	110⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	117
10-40 Registered	100	100⅛	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅛	116⅜
10-40 Coupon	100⅞	101⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115¼	115½
Gold	138¼	138⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	114¾	115
August 7-30	106⅞	106⅛	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114½	114¾

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES.
HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, JUNE 24, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $28 15.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $4 15.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $34 35.
ON EACH $1,000.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.
RODMAN, FISK & CO.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,
Antwerp,
Basle,
Baden-Baden,
Berlin,
Bremen,
Brussels,
Carlsruhe,
Cassel,
Cologne,
Darmstadt,
Dresden.
Dusseldorf,
Florenz,
Frankfort, A. M.,
Genoa,
Hamburg,
Hanover,
Heidelberg,
Leipsic,
London,
Lyon,
Mailand,
Mannheim.
Munich,
Naples,
Paris,
Prague,
Rome,
Rotterdam,
Trieste,
Turin,
Venice,
Vienna,
Wiesbaden,
Zurich.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS,
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1867.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held pursuant to notice, in the Village of Hawley, Penn., on Wednesday, June 12, 1867, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JOHN EWEN, WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC L. PLATT, WM. R. GRIFFITH,
JOHN Q. JONES, JONATHAN THORNE,
CHARLES MORGAN, GEORGE L. BROWN,
R. JUDSON HAWLEY.

At a subsequent meeting of Directors, JOHN EWEN, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
ED. H. MEAD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL COMPANY, No. 229 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL COUPONS ON THE First Mortgage Land Grant Ten per Cent. Bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, due July 1, 1867, will be paid upon presentation, on and after date, at the Ocean National Bank of New-York.
H. S. WELLES, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.
THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, COR. MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, July 1, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

CITY RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—$20,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the "Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company," due 1880, interest Jan. 1 and July 1.
CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 15, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due July 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYKE, Assistant Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—The interest due on the above bonds July 1, 1867, for Coupon No. 3, will be paid on and after July 1, at the Central National Bank.

$4.000 TO $6,000 WANTED, ON NOTES secured by real estate, worth three times the amount; a liberal discount made. Address T. G., for two days. Box No. 144 Times Office.

ANY PRIVATE PARTY WISHING TO accommodate a respectable lady who wants to borrow a few hundred dollars, on good security, may address immediately O. M., Box No. 144 Times Office.

A MEMBER OF THE REGULAR BOARD and Gold Room wishes to form a connection with some established house. Address Box No. 5,862 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, will now be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS.
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL GROCERS' OR BUTCHERS' wagon; also a Rockaway, nearly new. Apply at Room No. 8 Market Bank, corner of Beekman and Pearl sts.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT PARK PHAETONS; also two coupes but little used. Apply at No. 5 East 39th-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD COUPE ROCKAWAY; light; all in good order; at DUSENBURY & NELSON'S, No. 98 Laurens-st., or H. S., No. 265 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH FACTORY, No. 829 Pearl-st., New-York, (Harper's Building.) All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

DIVIDENDS.

74th DIVIDEND.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay July 1 its 74th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT., leaving a surplus nearly as large as their capital.
F. P. FURNALD, Pres't. C. BURKHALTER, Vice-Pres't.
T. C. BERGEN, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE.
ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 15th July next to New-York stockholders at the Mercantile Bank. Transfer-books will be closed from the 25th instant to date of payment.

Hon. W. C. Pierrepont was reëlected President, and Marcellus Massey, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Applications being frequently made by the holders of the bonds issued by the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company, and guaranteed by the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, to exchange the same for the first mortgage sinking fund registered bonds of this Company, which has already been done to some extent, the Treasurer is authorized to continue such exchange for all that may be presented for that purpose until the further action of the Board, and upon the same terms, viz., par for par, and the interest coupons equalized.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business, on 21st inst., until July 3, prox.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

NOTICE.
OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., HARTFORD, June 20, 1867.

A quarterly dividend of $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 25th day of June, inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on Monday, July 1, 1867. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer-books will be closed the 25th day of June, to reopen the 2d day of July.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 1st day of July next, until which day the transfer-books are closed. By order of the Board.
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of 2¼ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on Saturday, the 29th inst., at half-past 2 (2½) P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, the 17th day of July.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.
THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, and the same, free of Government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of July next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 5th day of July.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1867.
FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT out of the EARNINGS of the Road for the THREE MONTHS ENDING 30th inst., payable to the STOCKHOLDERS or their legal representatives, on and after the 5TH OF JULY NEXT. TRANSFER books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 13, 1867.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened July 2.
C. T. CARLTON, Assistant Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared, from the profits of the past six months, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer book will remain closed until July 2.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 17 until July 8, 1867.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d prox.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next.

The transfer book will be closed until that date
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, (free of all tax,) payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 until July 5, 1867.
F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June, 1867.
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of $3 per share on the Capital Stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.
By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date until July 1.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 8th July next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. until first proximo.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, the bank also assuming the payment of the City tax on the shares of the stockholders for the present year.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 1st prox.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 29 BROAD-ST., June 21, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until July 3.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 3.
WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

MARINE NATIONAL BANK, No. 90 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX per cent., (6) free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1. Transfer-books will be closed until July 2.
J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per cent. has been declared, free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1867.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after July 1.
IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867—The usual QUARTERLY Dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the first day of July next.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 1, inclusive.
JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable July 1, 1867.
L. S. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after July 1.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick marble-trimmed houses, Nos. 506 and 508 7th-av., corner 41st-st. and adjoining; all improvements; good neighborhood; are unoccupied; if applied for immediately, can be had much less than they are actually worth. No. 149 West 46th-st. Before 12 and after 4.

$70,000 IN CASH.—CITY REAL ESTATE and lands to exchange for a stock of merchandise. Address HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, No. 152 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE corner of Second-place and Henry-st., Brooklyn, convenient to the cars and ferries. House 34 feet, three stories and basement; in fine order. To examine house apply at No. 18 2d-place: for terms to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.: a fine location for insurance, banking or other, business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each. let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st.,
Broadway store.
Ann-st. store.
Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—CONTAINING TEN rooms, to let at Bedford, L. I., half an hour from ferries by three lines of cars; garden, six lots, well stocked with fruit, &c.: an orchard, kitchen garden, stable, coach-house, &c., may be had if desired; possession given immediately; rent moderate to a small family. Apply to JOSEPH ORGILL, No. 41 Platt-st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, VARIOUS-SIZED rooms, with steady steam power. Also, two large rooms, 165 by 26 feet, all warmed throughout by steam, lighted by gas, with steam hoistways, located within two blocks of the South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, No. 475 Columbia-st., near Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—SITUATED in Westchester County, near the City, and Harlem Railroad; in complete order; garden made, &c., &c.; will be rented at a reasonable price for a few months, or longer term. Apply to MARSHALL LEFFERTS, No. 145 Broadway.

A FINE HOUSE TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE, one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad from the City; 12 rooms, gas, bath, range, and all improvements; fine lawn, piazzas, stables, fruit and shade trees; view of the Sound; near the depot; rent very cheap. GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY and basement house, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, convenient to South and Wall-st. ferries, to May 1. Address G. W., Box No. 104 Times Office.

TO RENT—AT ORANGE, N. J., a new cottage of ten rooms; three minutes' walk from the M. & E. R. R. depot. For particulars inquire of H. HICKE WHITE, Library Building, Orange, N. J.
CHAS. N. WHITE.

TO RENT—IN PHILADELPHIA, A STORE, very elegibly situated for the importing or commission dry goods business. For particulars, apply to SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD. Importers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEMENT and two lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE. Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

FOUNTAIN COTTAGE, CLIFTON, STATEN Island, completely furnished and ready for occupation, will be let for the Summer or a longer period, on favorable terms, to a careful tenant. Apply to D. EDWIN HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON HILL, STATEN Island, a furnished house, carriage-house, 10 acres in lawn, garden, fruit, flowers, fine views, healthy location: rent $250 per month. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

AT TARRYTOWN.—A FURNISHED BRICK villa; river view; ten minutes' walk from depot; garden taken care of free; $1,000 for season; $1,400 for year. GEO. S. HANFORD No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON CASTLETON Hill, S. I., with five acres of ground; horses, carriages, &c., for Summer or year. Apply to O. VAN CLEEF, No. 15 Wall-st. third story.

FURNISHED HOUSES IN TARRYTOWN to let from the 1st of July at prices from $100 to $300 per month. For cards of introduction apply to WM. A. CROCKER, No. 200 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses. Can be seen during the day, for terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

AT YONKERS.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A neat cottage near the depot; fine river view; only $60 per month; also a number of other furnished houses to let. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

AT CHERRY HILL, N. J., A FURNISHED cottage to let for the Summer or year. Near railroad depot, and within 8 miles of New-York. A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE—Nos. 627 and 629, near Bleecker-st. The lot is 50 feet wide and 200 deep, extending to Mercer-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.
POPULAR PRICES.
Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. Baggage-master and omnibuses at station on arrival of trains. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by addressing
COZZENS BROTHERS,
West Point.

McDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above first-class hotel having been thoroughly renovated the present season, is now in readiness for the reception of guests. The rooms are commodious, finely furnished and well ventilated. The "Forest City" is unsurpassed for its quiet and inviting beauty by any place on the Connecticut River. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

THE LAUREL HOUSE—AT THE CAUTERSKILL Falls, Catskill Mountains, 1½ miles west of the Mountain House. J. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor. The great beauty of the locality is so well known that a description is almost useless. To the lover of quiet the secluded walks afford delightful retreats, while the drives in the vicinity—especially through the Cloves—challenge comparison with any similar place in the United States. There is also good trout fishing in the neighborhood. Carriages in waiting at the boats and cars.

DUNBARTON HOUSE—OCEANPORT, NEAR Long Branch, N. J.—This delightful Summer resort having been newly furnished throughout, is now open, and in point of location and healthfulness is unsurpassed. It is of easy access to the ocean for sea-bathing, &c. As there is no bar, all the quiet of a private family will be secured to the guests. For board, apply on the premises, or to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av.

MR. HOWELL'S OCEAN-SIDE FARM-HOUSE, West Hampton, Long Island; reached by stage six miles from River Head; fine surf bathing, fishing, boating, hunting and riding; house large and new, close by the ocean; excellent table; sea food, poultry, eggs, milk, &c. Terms moderate. Refers to P. T. Barnum, Esq., and many others.
MORTIMER D. HOWELL, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS—EAGLE HOTEL, Patchogue, Long Island, is prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER Vt., is open from June to October as a first-class Summer Hotel. Address F. H. ORVIS, Room No. 12, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, or call from 9 to 12 A. M. or 6 to 11 P. M., until the 23d inst. 8 A. M. Hudson River Railroad trains, via Troy and Rutland, reach Manchester at 6 P. M.

THE WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD Lake, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., is now open. The location is beautiful and healthy; fine fishing, boating, &c. Send for circular to M. P. BROWNING & CO.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—TEMPLE Grove Hotel now open; superior inducements to families and transient guests. Under the management of M. T. SEYMOUR.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—This first-class house will be opened June 29 for the season. Terms reasonable.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

PETTIPAUG HOUSE, ESSEX, ON THE Connecticut River, 6 miles from the Sound. Terms moderate. Address M. A. CUMMINGS for circular.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED COTTAGE WANTED—Commodious and well arranged, with stable attached, within an hour of the City; a liberal price paid for the Summer: family of five adults, and best reference given. Address, with particulars, Box No. 5,577 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK
by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st.
POSTPONED SALE OF
76 VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 25, ON THE GROUND.
LEWIS B. WOOD, Auctioneer.

These plots are situated on Avenue V and 3d, 4th and 5th sts., and surrounded by fine improvements. The view from the property is grand, overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Staten Island and Newark Bay.

For maps and particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.:
ONE MILE FROM NEWARK, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK,
HILL, VALLEY AND WATER SCENERY.

The attention of capitalists and those wishing good homes at reasonable rates and on easy terms in a first-class neighborhood is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above village, on the banks of the Passaic. The scenery is varied and delightful, while the salubrity of the neighborhood is unsurpassed. In accessibility to the principal business portion of New-York we are, as regards time, as near as Harlem; and in the completion of the Newark and Paterson Railroad, now in course of construction, only half an hour will be occupied by the trip. We control the bulk of the property in this neighborhood, and have excluded and shall continue to exclude all drinking establishments, factories and everything that would be objectionable to respectable families locating among us.

We have houses now in course of erection at various prices, but we would specially invite attention to two now nearly ready for occupancy. They are built on acre lots, directly on the banks of the Passaic, commanding an extensive view both up and down that beautiful river. These houses are large and conveniently arranged, and will be elegantly finished in every respect, containing on first floor, parlor, dining-room, library, conservatory and kitchen, on second floor seven bedrooms and bath-room. The attics are finished for servants' rooms. Price $10,000 each; terms easy.

We also offer building lots of different sizes at various rates, according to location, &c., and will build to order in any style at fair prices.

We have already erected over thirty houses for parties in New-York and other places to whom we can confidently refer. We give the names of a few below.

Plans of property and photographs of houses can be seen at the offices of Jos. Mason, No. 29 Pine-st.; Stanley Day, No. 319 4th-av.; H. J. Winser, New-York Times Office, and the subscribers,
MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J.,
Post-office address: Newark, N. J.

Refer in New-York to Messrs. C. C. Hine, Secretary International Insurance Company; H. J. Winser, New-York Times Office; B. F. Pratt, No. 109 West 27th-st.; in Newark: J. B. Peddie, Mayor of Newark; A. G. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney; Courtlandt Parker, counsellor-at-law; Alfred Sears, Engineer-in-chief Newark and New-York Railroad.

EAST-ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES AND LOTS AND BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.—Nine new, and nearly new, houses with lots of various sizes, and at prices ranging from $4,000 and $30,000, all in complete order.

Also, several very desirable plots of land suitable for building lots. The beautiful location of these houses and lands, their proximity to the City of New-York, (time less than an hour,) with the many advantages possessed by East-Orange as a place of residence, render this a rare opportunity to secure, at a low figure, a country home, thus delightfully situated, within one hour of Wall-st. The owner being imperatively called away, will close out cheap, if sales be made at once; full particulars at our office.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—To let or exchange, a fine house in Fairfield County, Connecticut, with thirty rooms, in a thriving village on the bank of a small river, with a fine view of Long Island Sound; convenient to railroad and steamboat; suitable for a Summer boarding-house, seminary or public house. The location is one of the most healthy and pleasant in the State, and will be sold or let very cheap to a responsible person. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE first-class country residence, with three or more acres of land, fully stocked with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees; stables are large and convenient, and the place is in all respects replete with the conditions of rural comfort and elegance; will be sold with or without the furniture. W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, Montclair, or J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT AND THOROUGHLY-BUILT residence, with or without adjoining grounds, for sale, to settle an estate; house three stories, attic and basement; 38 feet wide, (double;) has every convenience, in fine order and in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn. To examine property, which is unoccupied, apply at No. 191 President-st., Brooklyn; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ASTORIA, IN a first-class location, a very desirable residence containing 14 rooms, and 10 lots of ground well stocked with fruit and shade trees. Also, at Yonkers, finely located on high ground, a large and roomy house, with stable and 2½ acres of land well fruited and shaded. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE located in the southern part of Westchester County, thirteen miles from the Fifth-av. Hotel; it contains 20 to 30 acres, the mansion, greenhouse and grapery, with elegant surroundings; the owner has occupied it 20 years. Address O. P., Box No. 121 Times Offices.

$11.000.—FOR SALE AT RYE ON the water, two miles from depot, a beautiful new cottage with three acres. Also magnificent building sites from three to ten acres. Unequaled marine and inland views. Bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Apply to J. H. WAINWRIGHT, No. 37 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings: situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $10,000—AT FORDHAM Heights, near Jerome Park, in a first-class location, a good house, with 11 rooms, barn, stable and 1½ acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., 1½ MILES from depot, the elegant country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing 75 acres. Apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

A GEM OF A PLACE AT WHITE PLAINS will be sold low; pleasant home near Rye, 15 acres; 70 acres near Sing Sing. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, a beautiful cottage, 12 rooms, stable and horses; near ocean. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GOOD FACTORY SITES ON NAVIGABLE water, within 12 miles of City Hall. Address Post-office Box No. 3,429 New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for one or two small families in Westchester County, only two hours from the City; five miles east of Peekskill; twelve trains daily; near Lake Mohigan; elegant grounds: shade and lawn; good fishing and boating, and ample table. Address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oaks, Westchester County, N. Y., or apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES wishing good board at a farmhouse in a healthy section, where there are no other boarders, may be accommodated at Ramapo, one hour from City by Erie Railway; fresh milk, eggs, fruit, vegetables, &c.; no mosquitoes. For particulars inquire to-day, before 5 o'clock P. M. of Mr. COE, No. 484 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS and excellent board can be had at North Canaan, Litchfield County, Conn.; two trains daily by New-Haven and Housatonic Railroads. Terms $7 per week for adults. For further particulars address Z. T. ADAMS.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN an hour's travel of this City, in a private family and a healthy river location, by a family of five adults; a liberal price will be paid for first-class accommodations; stabling for horses required. Address Box No. 5,577 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR FOUR adults; easy access to City; remote from salt water; farm house and no other boarders preferred. Address J. H. BURTIS, No. 244 Water-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WOODSIDE, L. I., ONE of the most delightful country residences on the island, 40 minutes from City Hall; stabling. Address Dr. G., Woodside, L. I.

BOARD AT HUGHSONVILLE, N. Y.—Within one mile of New-Hamburgh, via Hudson River Railroad: house large, grounds well shaded; parties wishing a pleasant home for the Summer can be accommodated; good water, pleasant drives and a healthy location. Inquire of J. F. TRAVIS, No. 39 Murray-st., or address D. H. KNAPP, Hughsonville, N. Y.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED ON THE Hudson River; house large; plenty of fresh milk, vegetables, fruits, shade trees, stabling, &c.; entrance from Bloomingdale road and 94th-st., by Dr. Mott's lane, first house back of the French Institute. Inquire on the premises of C. A. FOGG.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD FOR THE Summer will find a quiet place at the Mattituck House. 82 miles from New-York, per Long Island Railroad. Mattituck, Long Island, N. Y. Bathing, fishing, crabbing and clam-bakes, with a good supply of rowboats. Address B. F. WELLS, Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT Shark River, near Long Branch, N. J.; good bathing and fishing; terms moderate. For particulars address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT WITH board two large rooms on second floor; also one on third floor, front; house is delightfully situated; easy of access to all the ferries; one family or a party of gentlemen preferred; references indispensable. Address Mrs. L. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, TO A SINGLE gentleman, by a private family, a fine large room, with all modern conveniences, in a first-class house and neighborhood near Stuyvesant-square. References given and required. Address A. B. C., Box 183 Times Office.

NO. 180 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—The entire second floor, elegantly furnished; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

NO. 33 GREENWICH-AV.—TO LET, A nicely furnished hall bedroom, with partial board if desired, in a small private family. References exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN and wives or single persons, on the most reasonable terms, at No. 44 Jane-st. First-class house and locality.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or single gentlemen; well-furnished rooms and good board, at No. 106 West 19th-st. (old No. 76.)

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen, at No. 58 Morton-st. Reference given and required.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let, en suite or singly; terms $10 per week en suite for the Summer. Apply at No. 122 East 16th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at No. 127 West 42d-st.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; or could do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City references given. Call for two days at No. 592 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., in the dressmaker's, first floor, front room. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; has the best City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor, front.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, and general servants with unexceptionable references to the first families; many of these servants prefer the country, and are of a superior class. Apply at MANNING'S, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations, one an excellent cook; will assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid; will assist in the washing and ironing, &c.; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS OPERATOR AND seamstress, or as maid to an elderly lady, and seamstress; thoroughly understands Wheeler and Wilson's machine and family sewing; has a first-class City reference; prefers going to the country. Address, for two days, C., Box No. 113 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS cook in a private family: one who understands her business thoroughly; good meat and soup cook; understands game and pastry; can make jellies and desserts of all kinds; can give good City references. Apply for two days at No. 162 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, houseworkers of all nations, for private families, hotels and boarding-houses.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH SERVANT, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country as children's maid and family seamstress, or would travel as lady's maid, or parlor maid and waitress; wages, $12. Call at or address No. 303 East 29th-st., (cottage.)

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE a situation for a young girl; is a good waitress and chambermaid, and would assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at her present employers', No. 214 East 16th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable woman. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 17th-st., where she has lived over two years, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, side dishes, pastry, and desserts; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 159 West 24th-st., one door from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting and all kinds of finery; no objection to a short distance in the country; the best of city reference. Call at No. 21 West 12th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation in the City or country as nursery governess and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av., or address NURSE.

WANTED.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation to do housework in the city or country, to be accompanied by her little daughter aged 8 years; will work for low wages. Call or address WIDOW, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family by a young woman who understands her duty; would go to the country for the summer. Call at No. 12 West 32d-st., or at her present employers, for two days.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS, one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and nurse. Apply, with good references, at No. 70 West 38th-st., this (Tuesday) morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting ladies' and children's dresses, also the machine. Call at her present employer's, No. 87 7th-av., near 16th-st.; good City reference; no objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN (Protestant) a situation as children's nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; is kind to children; six years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 105 West 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as meat cook in a large hotel or Summer boarding-house; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework of a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; City reference can be given. Apply at No. 133 West 17th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing, or would do the housework of a small private family. Call at No. 109 15th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in a private family as waitress and plain sewer, or as chambermaid; best City reference for over three years; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 23 Forsyth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT cook; has the best of reference from the highest families in the country; understands soups and all kinds of cooking; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as first-class cook, or would go as laundress in a private family; understands fluting; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call until suited at No. 9 5th-st., front house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook and baker; understands pastry and all kinds of family cooking, and making butter if required; no objection to the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 23 Forsyth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman of middle age; is thoroughly competent to take the entire care of an infant; the best reference. At No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the hoop skirt store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a young woman, who is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant or growing children, or as chambermaid; best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a woman who understands every branch of the department, boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of a child; has no objection to go to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 159 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; has good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl as cook or general servant; will be found neat and industrious; a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHWOMAN a situation as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL; is very tidy, capable, &c., at housework; fond of children; City or country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT American woman as excellent cook, washer, ironer, &c., for City or country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as nurse and to do light chamberwork; has no objection to the country; can give best reference. Call at No. 200 West 21st-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress or chambermaid; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 19 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class waitress; would assist with the chamberwork; no objection to go in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go in the country or travel; good reference; lately arrived from the West. Call at No. 26 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up by hand; good City reference. Call or address A. B., 298 9th-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; has 14 years' City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 141 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO take in washing and ironing at her residence, No. 160 East 25th-st., (gentlemen's washing preferred.) Best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotch girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at her residence, No. 346 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER to go out by the day or week: has the best of reference; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at No. 223 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 208 East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MEAT AND PASTRY cook, a situation in a Summer-house or hotel; can take place of laundress. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, a Protestant, a situation to take care of children and do light chamberwork; has no objection to the country. Call at 200 West 21st-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED.—SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook; she makes excellent bread and pastry and all kinds of desserts; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 225 West 35th st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION as lady's maid, or nurse and seamstress; she can dress hair and use a sewing-machine. Call at her present employer's, No. 28 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation to take care of a house, either furnished or unfurnished, for the season; good references given. Address Station F, Mrs. O'DONNELL, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate to suit the times.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENER, single Protestant man, a situation; understands his business; can milk; has first-class references; can take charge of a gentleman's place, and will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 8, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION; is a first-class groom and coachman; has lived with the highest families in the old country; is a good City driver; his wife would go as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to go in the country. Address to present employer, Mr. Hatch, Office No. 80 Nassau-st., for J. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN around a gentleman's place, by a very steady young Englishman of Protestant principles; is a thorough coachman and groom; understands milking cow, and is willing to be generally useful; will be found a faithful servant with unexceptionable testimonials from his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young, single, sober, steady man, late of Scotland; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from former employers. Address M. S., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, sober and reliable young man as coachman and groom; will be found a careful driver, and in appearance and faithfulness will please the most exacting; reference of the highest order given. Apply at No. 134 Smith-st., or No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country; can be highly recommended. Call at saddlery and harness-store No. 362 Broadway, or address P. H., Box No. 1,798 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced single man who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; very best City references; will make himself useful. Address H. L., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable Protestant married man (no children,) who is a confident driver and has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address G. D., No. 50 4th-av., near 9th-st., harness-maker.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man of long experience in England and this country; has first-class City reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address P. M., No. 6 West 19th-st., at the private stables.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN in the wholesale grocery and provision business in the South for the last two years, wishes to get a situation with some good house where he can make himself useful. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 140 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady man; fully understands his business; also understands gardening; is willing to make himself useful; has good City reference. Address F. R., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a first-class boarding-house in the country or in the City; none but the above-mentioned need apply or address No. 46 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and has the best of City references from his last employer. Address P. K., Box 2[illegible]6 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man who understands his business and can come well recommended from his last employer; would take care of a road; no objection to the country. Address F. K., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man, who understands his business and can come well recommended; or would take care of a road team; no objections to the country. Address T. B., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and can be highly recommended. Call on or address M. B., office of the Opera Stables, Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, steady man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening; can milk; best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who is a thorough horseman of long experience; the best of City reference from last and former employer. Address J. B., No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., at the saddlery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Swiss man as coachman; is willing to assist the gardener and to make himself useful around the house; good references from his last employer. Apply at No. 252 3d-av., near 22d-st., in the crockery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man who can be highly recommended; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 26 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman; understands the care of horses well; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Address W. W., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman or gardener; has no incumbrance; is willing and obliging; the best of reference given. Address P. F., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; has good references from his present employer, who has sold his establishment. Call at No. 5 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands it in all its branches; aged 3[illegible], English. Address T. H., Box No. 195 Times Office.

A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN WILL BE disengaged in a few days; has unquestionable references. Call or address COACHMAN, at Madden's harness-store, Broadway, near [illegible]-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO WORKS in families by the day or week, has leisure for another engagement; no objection to go out of the City; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; references. Address W. W., Station F.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO A FEW MILES IN the country, to take charge of a horse and make himself generally useful; must be a good, careful driver, and bring the best of reference. Address F. W., Box No. 142 Times Office. Intelligence offices need not answer.

WANTED—GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS PLAIN GARDENER, to go in the country; must bring good references. Apply at No. 173 Washington-st.

AT NO. 364 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23d sts., wanted this day girls for general work, cooks washers and ironers, girls for children, Protestant seamstresses; no charge until suited.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for to be added to the principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
All money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

Their usual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000, on after July 17. $1 received. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest commences July 1.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square (opposite Mott-st.)
Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, NO. 516 BROADWAY.—Dividend for six months to July 1, payable according to by-laws Monday, July 15, 1867, at the following rates per annum, viz.: SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not over $500, and five per cent. on larger sums, free from tax.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
JUNE 13, 1867.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.—Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK. REDUCTION OF RATES

TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, June 29.
IOWA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, July 6.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, July 13.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, July 27
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ......HILLIARD...SATURDAY, July 20
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday, July 20
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, August 3
MORNING STAR	G. V. Sumner	Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Aug. 31

and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA....June 29
CHICAGO....July 13
MANHATTAN....July 27
MINNESOTA....Aug. 10
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CORK, OF the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at noon on WEDNESDAY, June 26, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of Passage—First cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF CORK....WEDNESDAY...June 26
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY...June 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY...July 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY...July 6
CITY OF DUBLIN....WEDNESDAY...July 10
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY...July 13
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN....SATURDAY, June 29
DENMARK, THOMSON....SATURDAY, July 6
ERIN, HALL....SATURDAY, July 13
ENGLAND, CUTTING....SATURDAY, July 20
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $80 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway or No. 72 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—The PERSIA will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 26th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 10 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
None but passengers can be taken on board.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA....June 26
PALMYRA....July 3
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$100 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms....$75—$90 00
Steerage....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin....90 00
Steerage....40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

NEW DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.

The fine A 1 iron steamship
ACHILLES,
W. RICHES, Commander,
Will positively sail for above port on
SATURDAY, June 29,
from Pier No. 8, North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BORS, No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or to
FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND FRANCE.—An active, American business man proposes to leave in two weeks for Europe; will take in charge for the trip two or three lads, or act as secretary to a gentleman, or attend to any other business; is an experienced traveler and a thorough disciplinarian; time of absence, four to six months; refers to Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Crosby, A. R. Wetmore, Esq., W. A. Booth, Esq., C. B. Knevals, Esq., Nathan Bishop, LL. D., H. M. Pierce, LL. D., and other well-known names. Address HAYWARD, No. 56 East 26th-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 29, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS....July 13
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER....July 27
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
JULY 20—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports, 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship NEVADA, 3,000 tons burden, Capt. JERRY W. SMITH, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on MONDAY, July 1, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. A. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY....June 15 | SATURDAY....July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships

EAGLE	GREENE	THURSDAY, June 27
COLUMBIA	BARTON	THURSDAY, July 4
MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	THURSDAY, July 11

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, July 6.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents. No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. Crowell, commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 3 P. M., from pier 14, East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for Florida, and with the South Carolina Railroad for all points in the South and Southwest. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.—The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, sails TUESDAY, June 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading given in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and steamers to all points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE.

SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.
Sunday trains between Albany and Saratoga connect with People's Line Steamers, commencing June 30. Take ST. JOHN, SATURDAY, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, arriving at Saratoga at about 9 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING. Returning, leave Saratoga at 6 P. M., in time for boat from Albany at 8 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH and EAST, via TROY LINE OF STEAMERS, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 30	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 35	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.

TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 24th	8 A. M.	Monday, 24th	12 M.
Tuesday, 25th	9 A. M.	Tuesday, 25th	1 P. M.
Wednesday, 26th	10 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th	2 P. M.
Thursday, 27th	11 A. M.	Thursday, 27th	3 P. M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8¼ A. M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12 North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12¼ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 24th	7 A. M.	Monday, 24th	11¾ A. M.
Tuesday, 25th	8½ A. M.	Tuesday, 25th	12½ P. M.
Wednesday, 26th	9½ A. M.	Wednesday, 26th	1½ P. M.
Thursday, 27th	10½ A. M.	Thursday, 27th	2½ P. M.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE,

Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent, No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:26 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M., Express train to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove, and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:
At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.
FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.
RETURNING:
EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:25 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.
THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 956 Broadway.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICnics, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CARPETS, &C.
By THEALL & BROTHERS, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 121 East 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house. Catalogues now ready at the Auctioneers' office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—JESSE O. DISSOSWAY, Auctioneer, the Administrator of the estate of H. M. Weed, will sell at auction at the Richmond Club Track, Staten Island, the balance of horses, mules, cattle, farming implements, &c., on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On THURSDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 56 West 39th-st., near 6th-av.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood suite, with solid rosewood back arm chairs; elegant gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors; elegant rosewood marble-top centre-tables; heavy lace window curtains; superb marble mantel clock, with real bronze coupes to match; carved rosewood piano, in fine tone; piano stool; superb rosewood etageres, &c., &c.
BEDROOMS—Velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, pailiasses, mahogany bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, card-table, painted and enameled cottage suites, &c.
DINING-ROOM—Oak extension table, carved black walnut Broctop sideboard, oak cane-seat chairs, gilt frame mirror, voider and stand, with china, crockery, glassware, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. See catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

ON TUESDAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 135 West 21st-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets; carved rosewood suite in crimson plush; lace window curtains and cornices; window shades; rosewood quartettes; rosewood chairs in embroidery; carved mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus; mahogany bedsteads, straw pailiasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany rockers and chairs, covered in hair cloth; chairs in lasting; velvet and Brussels stair carpet; rosewood hall stand, oilcloths, stair rods, &c. Further particulars in catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On THURSDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 56 West 39th-st.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 25, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:
1,200 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges,
balance cargo brig *Amelia Celestina*, from Naples.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 12 East River,
500 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons,
balance cargo brig *Lycurgus*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, within the store,
200 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, landing.
Immediately after, in front of store,
2 Horses,
3 Licensed Vender Wagons.

FIFTY-FIRST AUCTION SALE.

50,000 TO 60,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1867.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, June 26, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon,
50,000 TO 60,000 TONS
of fresh mined Coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of July, 1867.
Also, at the same time and place,
10,000 TONS
deliverable at Washington, N. J., during the month of July, 1867.
TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
55TH AND 56TH STS.—Three lots north side 55th-st., 450 feet west of 5th-av., and three lots on south side of 56th-st., 450 west of 5th-av.
58TH-ST.—Two lots south side of 58th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1897.
Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following-described property:
25,234 pairs Machine-sewed Boots.
58,989 pairs Machine-sewed Bootees.
13,500 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,000 pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,900 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355 pounds of Canvas.
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.
TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Asst. Q. M. G. U. S. A.

EDWARD A. LAURENCE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY AUCTION.

LAURENCE & FOULKE will sell by auction to the highest bidder, (unless previously disposed of at private sale,) at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, July 2, at 12 o'clock, that beautifully located house and two lots, on high ground and in the healthiest part of that lovely village, corner of Parsons-av. and Barclay-st., adjoining the elegant residences of Messrs. Graham, Judd and Parsons, at Flushing, L. I.; but five minutes' walk of depot, whence are hourly trains to the City, 40 minutes distant; house 30x40, built in best manner; contains 12 rooms, furnace, range, gas fixtures; well of superior water; fine garden, with asparagus and strawberry beds, grapes and other choice fruit in abundance; lot 88x150.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, Commandant, I will sell at public auction, at the Navy-Yard, New-York on THURSDAY, June 27, at 12 M., the following as they are, viz.:
A quantity of oakum shakings, Manila rope, &c.
A lot of coal cinders from brass furnaces.
A lot of wrought iron borings.
Six iron galleys.
A lot of carpenter's tools, paints, oils, &c.
Also, about 20 tons of American and foreign hemp.
Terms as usual.
EDWARD HOOKER, U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Public attention is invited to the sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 25, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, of the following valuable property belonging to the estate of the late James McBrair, viz.:
Lot and building No. 96 Wall-st.; lot and building No. 121 Water-st.; one lot on west side of Madison-av., north of 40th-st.; six lots on north side of 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., and part of lot northeast corner of 5th-av. and 40th-st.
G. TILLOTSON, Referee, No. 40 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

PASSAIC, NEW-JERSEY.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PASSAIC, NEW-JERSEY,
AT AUCTION, ON THE GROUND,
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 27, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON WILL SELL AT AUCTION, 28 BUILDING PLOTS.
Beautifully situated on high ground and surrounded by all the improvements; fine views, and located within three minutes' walk of depot.
Distance from New-York eleven miles, by New-York and Erie Railway and Hoboken and Paterson Plank Road. Fourteen trains daily. Commutation $55 per year.
For maps and particulars apply to QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, Auctioneers, 84 Cedar-st., New-York.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION, BY order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Hon. DARIUS PECK, Referee, on SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, at 2 P. M., at the Court-house in Hudson, Columbia County,

THE EMPIRE LOOM WORKS, AT STOCKPORT,

Columbia County, on Claverack Creek, a never-failing water-power, five miles north of Hudson, N. Y.
Main building, brick factory and machine shop, 250x50 feet, two stories, with wheel-house, turbine wheel and shafting attached, with 12 to 14 feet head of water; carpenter's shop and saw-mill, large foundry and forging-shop, pattern-shop, cleaning-shop, two barns, with stable, and brick office, inclosing about five acres, and premises for about 500 workmen. Also,
THE EMPIRE HOUSE HOTEL,
with stable, barn, ice-house, &c., with accommodations for 30 to 40 persons; also, 12 double and single frame dwellings for workmen, and about 70 acres meadow and pasture land.
For further particulars apply at No. 155 Duane-st., New-York, or to the Referee, at Hudson.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 8TH-AV., 53D AND LEWIS STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of W. V. McDaniel, Esq., Referee:
LEWIS-ST.—The lot of land, with the five-story brick store and dwelling on the front, and the three-story brick dwelling on the rear thereof, situate on the westerly side of Lewis-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., known as No. 111 Lewis-st.
8TH-AV.—5 four-story brown-stone front stores and dwellings, situate on the southeast corner of 8th-av. and 53d-st., and known as Nos. 746, 748, 750, 752 and 754. The houses have on each floor above the stores water-closets, range, boiler, stationary washtubs, and all modern improvements.
53D-ST.—The three-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of 53d-st., 80 feet east of 8th-av., known as No. 150. The house contains all modern improvements, and is in good order.
N. SOLOMON, Attorney, No. 112 Broadway.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer—Office No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

76 BUILDING PLOTS AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—By the New-Jersey Central Railroad from foot of Liberty-st., New-York; time, twenty minutes. Will sell on TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the ground, 76 valuable building plots, situated as above, on Avenue V, 3d, 4th and 5th sts. The above property is surrounded by fine improvements; the neighborhood is first-class; the view from the property is grand, overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Staten Island, Newark City and Bay, &c., &c. The access to this property is first-class, by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., New-York—time, twenty minutes; also by dummy steam-cars every hour during the day and by steamboat to the Point every hour; also, only two blocks from the Bergen Point Plank Road, one of the finest drives in Hudson County; title perfect; terms easy. For particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 38 YEARS' LEASE OF 15 LOTS, WITH VALUABLE BULKHEAD ON 13TH-AV., 21ST AND 22D STS., FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE NORTH RIVER WAREHOUSING COMPANY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
The lease of 15 lots of land situate on West 21st and 22d sts. and 13th-av., together with the valuable bulkhead in front thereof. The lease is from Clement C. Moore, has 17 years to run from August, 1863, at an annual ground rent of $3,075, payable quarterly, with an absolute renewal of 21 years, at an appraised ground rent, and a still further renewal of 21 years more, or improvements to be paid for.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at public auction, at Horse Auction Mart, No. 62 East 14th-st., (Union-square.)
Team of sorrel mares, fifteen hands high, 6 years old; half sisters; stylish and free drivers.

YACHT VESTA AT AUCTION.—THE CELEBRATED yacht VESTA, 201 tons, with full inventory, in excellent order, one year old, just returned from Europe. She is well known by her great ocean race last Fall; is very strongly built, and probably the fastest yacht afloat. Will be sold on board, at foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, by E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer. She can be seen at Greenpoint until day of sale. For particulars inquire at No. 16 Chambers-st.

TO BE SOLD AT THE PUBLIC POUND, 80th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., a bay horse, 14 hands high, two white feet, white spots on the sides; also, a sorrell horse, on June 27, 1867, at 2 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat,* to wit:
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
5 tons (2,240 lbs.) spelter; 100 tons (2,240 lbs.) broad top coal; 6 plates Sligo charcoal plate iron fire box No. 1 9ft. 10in. long, ⅝in. thick, 2ft. 4in. to 3ft. wide; 40ft. 3in. angle iron, to be of the best manufacture described, true to sizes, free from all defects, and plate iron to stand flanging without seaming.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
100 seamless brass tubes 2¼in. outside diameter, 6ft. 5in. long; 194 pieces white pine timber 4x6 and 12 to 40ft. long; 18 8-qr. books demy full bound, to be ruled and printed as may be directed.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
40 bolts, No. 4 and 25 bolts, No. 5 cotton canvas.
Responsible security required for the *prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded.* Blank forms *with further particulars* for bidders to be had at this office.
GARRETT R. BARRY, Paymaster United States Navy.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water, by widening and deepening the channel across the "Upper Middle Bar" in Boston Harbor to an aggregate of 40,000 cubic yards; said dredging is to be conducted in accordance with the plans and general instructions of the Engineer in charge, who will also designate such locality for the deposition of the dredged material as may be approved by the Harbor Commissioners.
The material to be dredged consists of from two to three feet of coarse sand and gravel at the surface, and below this, of clay.
Contractors will be required to furnish all machinery, scows, &c., required, and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work.
Payments will be made monthly at the rate of ninety per cent. of the contract price, on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge.
The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant or defective bids. Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the sum of twenty-five per cent. on the amount of contracts for the faithful performance of the work.
Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposals for Dredging Channel across the Upper Middle Bar Boston Harbor," and addressed to Brevet Major-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A., and state the price per cubic yard for dredging and removing the material and depositing it in the locality assigned.
Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the U. S. Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston.
J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for blasting and removing two rocks, lying in the Narrows, between the Great Brewster Spit Lighthouse and George's Island, Boston Harbor, and called respectively "Tower Rock" and "Corwin Rock."
Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, &c., and to perform all labor necessary to the prosecution of the work.
The amount of rock to be removed, in the aggregate, to reduce the rocks to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water, is about 8,000 cubic feet. The Government reserves the right to reject exorbitant bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to perform the work.
Payments will be made from time to time on the amount of cubic feet removed, to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge, at the rate of 50 per cent. of the contract price.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Removing Rocks in the Narrows in Boston Harbor," and must state the aggregate sum for the removal of the two rocks, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.
Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston, Mass.
J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR, CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of 23 feet, at mean low water, the Southwest Point of Lovell's Island, in Boston Harbor, to an aggregate amount of 130,000 cubic yards, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge; also the west end of the "Great Brewster Spit," west of the Lighthouse, to an aggregate amount of 15,000 cubic yards, and to the above-mentioned depth and conditions.
The material is gravel and shingle, and has to be deposited on Lovell's Island, upon a locality for this purpose to be assigned by the Engineer in charge; or may be removed by vessels, but cannot be dumped without a written permit from the Engineer in charge and the Harbor Commissioners, approving or assigning a locality where the material may be deposited without injury to the Harbor.
Contractors will be required to furnish all machinery, scows, cars, &c., and build a wharf, if required, for landing the dredged material, and perform all labor necessary in the prosecution of the work.
The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant and defective bids.
Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the amount of 25 per cent. of the amount of contract for the faithful performance of the same.
Payments will be made monthly at the rate of 90 per cent of the contract price, on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Dredging in the Narrows, Boston Harbor," and must state the price per cubic yard for dredging and depositing the material, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.
Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston.
J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS AND FOR THE SUPPLY OF DRAIN AND SEWER PIPES.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of person making the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for the supply of about 70,000 lineal feet of sewer and drain pipes of different dimensions; also for the construction of SEWERS, as follows, viz.: (Spec. 12.) In 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. (Spec. 13.) In 85th, 86th and 87th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. (Spec. 27.) In 40th and 51st sts., from their present terminations to the Hudson River. (Spec. 28.) In 71st-st. between 8th and 10th avs. (Spec. 29.) In 10th-av., from 51st-st. to and through 50th-st. to near 9th-av. (Spec. 30.) In 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and in 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.; also for construction of cross-walks in 120th-st., at 10th, 11th and 12th avs. and Broadway, and of STONE BLOCK PAVEMENTS, in 2d-av., from 61st to 86th-st.; also in Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st.; also in 12th-st., from 4th to 5th-av.; also in 92d-st., from 3d-av. to East river; also in West-st., from Chambers to Watts-st., and also in 32d-st., from 4th to 5th-av.
Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 18, 1867.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, June 17, 1867.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED "Proposals for Navy Clothing," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 16th day of July next, for TEN THOUSAND PAIRS BLUE SATINET TROWSERS; 6,000 pairs deliverable in New-York and 4,000 pairs in Boston. Also, TEN THOUSAND BLUE FLANNEL OVERSHIRTS; 6,000 deliverable in New-York and 4,000 in Boston; both articles to be of the navy standard, and delivered at the Navy-yards at the above-named places within sixty days after notification of the acceptance of a proposal, and there pass the usual inspection.
For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy-yards: and for information (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy-yards.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed; the responsibility of the guarantors to be certified to by the Assessor or Internal Revenue for the District in which they reside.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by act of Congress.
H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 27, 1867, at twelve o'clock M.:
For dredging slip, between piers Twenty-two and Twenty-three, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Twenty-nine, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Fifty-five, East River.
For rebuilding piers numbers Fifty-eight and Fifty-nine, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Sixty-two, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Fifty-four, North River.
For rebuilding pier foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
—Dated Street Department, New-York, June 15, 1867.
GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.
STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 13th of July, 1867, inclusive, for the dredging required in the Harbor of Oswego, N. Y., during the working seasons of 1867 and 1868, the estimated quantity being 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) cubic yards. Bidders will state whether they will furnish one or two machines, which must be capable of raising 500 cubic yards of soft material each, in a day of 10 hours. The price will be stated per yard, to be measured in the scows, and must cover the removal of the material to such points outside the harbor as may be specified by the undersigned.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brev. Col. U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the Commissioners, for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-st., at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-st., until 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-st., from Fulton-st. to Second-place, with trap block or Nicolson pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids, as they may think for the interest of said improvement.
By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 1, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 30th inst. for supplying Rations for the use of the crews of the revenue cutters on this station for the coming fiscal year.
The Ration to be furnished is the usual Navy Ration, omitting the spirits, and the articles are to be approved by the Collector, and to be delivered on board the cutters in good and sufficient casks or other vessels, with the name and quantity of the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 21, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 30th inst. for supplying Ship-chandlery to the revenue cutters and boats on this station for the coming fiscal year.
Schedules of the articles required will be furnished on application at the Revenue Cutter Office, No. 28 Pine-st.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
COOL! DELIGHTFUL!! COOL!!!
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½. EVENING AT 8.
The splendid spectacular play of the
SEA OF ICE: OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
ELEGANT, SPACIOUS AND AIRY HALLS,
CONTAINING OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
To be seen at all hours.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
THE MOST REMARKABLE LIVING WONDERS,
MRS. HAWKINS, a Bearded Lady,
ALEX. MONTARG, A LIVING SKELETON, 31 years old; weighs 54 pounds.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS:
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
3 LIVING ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE, very rare curiosities.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM

CORNER BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
OPEN FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.
The entertainments will commence EVERY AFTERNOON in the Lecture Room with
BANVARD'S ORIGINAL PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
after which, in the spacious Theatre, an amusing Farce and a grand Pas Seul by Miss VULTE.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK
the operatic Drama of
ROB ROY;
OR,
AULD LANG SYNE.
Produced with the original Music, new Scenery, new Costumes, Properties, &c., and with a brilliant Cast, embracing the entire strength of the Company.
Admission, 30 cents; Dress Circle and Parquet, 40 cents extra; Orchestra Chairs, 70 cents extra; Children, 20 cents; Boxes, $5.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET....Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, June 25, at 8.
1. March, "Souvenir de Petersdorf"....Faust
2. Overture, "Othello"....Rossini
3. Polka, "Papageno"....Stassny
4. Scene de Ballet from "Robert"....Meyerbeer
5. Overture, "Preciosa"....Weber
6. Waltz, "Dreams on the Ocean"....Gung'l
7. Fantasie, "Solo for French Horn"....Fuchs
Mr. HENRY SCHMITZ.
8. Grand Potpourri, "Humoresken"....Riede
9. Overture, "Child of the Regiment"....Donizetti
10. Scena and Aria, "Traviata"....Verdi
11. Quadrille, "Bijouterie"....Strauss
CONDUCTOR....Mr. F. J. EBEN.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

THE INTERNATIONAL CALEDONIAN GAMES

GIVEN BY THE
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
will be held at
JONES' WOOD,
ON THURSDAY, June 27, 1867.
The programme consists of TWENTY-ONE GAMES, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. and closing at 8 o'clock P. M.
Robertson's Bands and the Pipers of the Club will furnish the music on the occasion.
Tickets 50 cents.
To be had from members of the Club and at the gate on the day of the games.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 27, 1867.
AID THE FAMISHING!!
GRAND MASONIC OVATION
in aid of the destitute and suffering MASONS of the South, their WIDOWS and ORPHANS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES will be present.
BROTHER HON. JAMES T. BRADY
will deliver an address on the occasion.
The following distinguished artists have also kindly volunteered their valuable services:
Miss AMALIA M. HAUCK, Prima Donna,
Signor BELLINI, Baritone,
of the Italian Opera, (both by the kind permission of Max Maretzek, Esq.)
SIGNOR MARRA, Basso. EDWARD HOFFMAN, the distinguished Pianist and Composer.
MR. HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Violoncellist.
THE BAND OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT will be present, under the direction of
DAVID L. DOWNING.
Admission, $1. Private boxes, $10. Procenium boxes, $15 and $20, according to location. Tickets to be had at the principal hotels, music stores, Masonic Publishing Company, No. 432 Broome-st., the Committee of Arrangements, and at the door.
A. A. VALENTINE, Chairman.
DANIEL SICKLES, Secretary.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Will close the Forty-second Annual Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures, now open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Galleries, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.; will close at 10 P. M., July 4. Free on Saturday from 9 A. M. until dusk. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

THE ANNUAL STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL 13th-st Presbyterian Church Sabbath-school will be held on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, June 25 and 26; 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Fifty cents.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING WEDNESday, June 26, at 3 P. M. A match for $2,000—two miles and repeat to wagons, between the celebrated horses DEXTER and LADY THORN.
B. Doble's b. g. DEXTER.
D. Phifer's b. m. LADY THORN.
These horses trotted a most extraordinary two-mile race in harness on the 14th inst., and as LADY THORN is now considered doing well, there can be no doubt but that a fast wagon race will be the result.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING, TUESDAY, June 25, at 3 P. M. Match for $1,000, mile heats, 3 in 5, to wagons.
D. Phifer's four-year old b. s.
C. Robinson's four-year old b. filly.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR SALE.

Completely furnished; has all the modern improvements; 31 tons, 41 feet long; draws 4½ feet water; finished last July at a cost of $8,350. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 845 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured: warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

PIANO-FORTES—NEW AND SECOND-HAND, of every style, at prices lower than can be found elsewhere, by JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

35 SECOND-HAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT pianos, the best assortment in the City; organs and melodeons; also, first-class new pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANO-FORTES.—FOURTEEN SECOND-hand pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

SCIENTIFIC.

LOCAL TELEGRAPH LINES.

The subscribers call the attention of the business community to their facilities for connecting counting-rooms and warehouses, offices and wharves, factories and stores, hotels or houses with other parts, by lines of electric telegraph.
They are prepared to erect promptly and satisfactorily such lines, in the most substantial manner, and to supply the necessary batteries, and any required apparatus to operate them, from a simple call-bell to the most elaborate alphabetical dial instrument, which can be used by any person after a few moments' instruction, for conveying and receiving brief and extended messages at any distance.
We respectfully refer to our circulars for a detailed description of these lines and apparatus, and of other telegraphic and electro-material and machinery supplied at our establishment, No. 2 Reade-st., New-York.
SIDELL & FARGIS.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.
THE FIRM OF MORSE & TAYLOR IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. C. MORSE,
E. C. TAYLOR.
EDWIN C. TAYLOR will continue in the Stock Brokerage business on his own account.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF JAMES G. KING'S SONS was dissolved on the 11th June, 1867, by the death of JAMES GORE KING. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the same firm name by the surviving partners. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.

THE ARABS TO-NIGHT.
THE ARABS OF THE BENI-ZOUG-ZOUG TRIBE,
AND MR. AND MRS. GOMERSAL,
THE FAVORITE COMEDIANS,
will appear THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING,
in a series of brilliant entertainments.
THURSDAY, July 4, day and evening performance.
Performance will commence with
MR. AND MRS. WHITE,
in which Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL and a dramatic company will appear; after which
THE WONDERFUL ARABS
in their dangerous feats.
Seats can be secured at the Box Office of the French Theatre, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 25,
TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY, June 29.
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
DAN BRYANT, DAN BRYANT,
THE CELEBRATED IRISH COMEDIAN,
in his successful sensation Irish drama of
SHAMUS O'BRIEN, SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
DAN BRYANT
in four of his original characters.
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 28,
BENEFIT OF
MR. DAN BRYANT.
In active preparation, an Irish Drama, written by Messrs. Henry Morford and John Brougham, expressly for Mr. Dan Bryant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE LOCAL DRAMA
TREASURE TROVE, TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE, TREASURE TROVE.
LAST WEEK OF THE
GREAT STOCK EXCHANGE SCENE,
GREAT STOCK EXCHANGE SCENE,
LAST WEEK OF THE
ROMANTIC WATERFALL,
ROMANTIC WATERFALL.
AND
RESCUE OF THE CANAGAGA,
RESCUE OF THE CANAGAGA.
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT CAST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

T. Maguire and Prof. Risley....Managers
MONDAY, JULY 1.
Reappearance of the wonderful boy
ALL RIGHT,
and positively last week of the
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE,
as they sail for Europe on July 10.
Change of programme.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Grand Holiday Matinee on THURSDAY, the Fourth of July, at 2 o'clock. Box office open on THURSDAY, June 27.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the great artiste,
LUCILLE WESTERN.
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS NANCY SYKES IN
DICKENS' MASTERPIECE, OLIVER TWIST.
SATURDAY ONLY OLIVER TWIST MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MISS KATE FISHER AS MAZEPPA,
with her celebrated trained horse Wonder.
Every night and SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2½. Mlle. Anita Zanfretta and Mlle. Rosenberg, danseuses, appear.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S

MINSTRELS,
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
The Hall is to be redecorated, and will reopen some time in August.
THIS WEEK—THE GREAT BLACK CROOK BURLESQUE.
REAPPEARANCE OF MR. OTTO BURBANK.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 29,
BENEFIT OF MR. G. W. H. GRIFFIN.

GRAND
SCOTTISH
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE
NEW-YORK FUND
FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE
NATIONAL WALLACE MONUMENT,
AT
IRVING HALL,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26, 1867.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Duett....Messrs. Simpson and Lombard
A Man's a Man for a' That....Mr. D. Kennedy
Within a Mile o'Edinboro Town....Miss Alice M. Harrison
Here's a Health, Bonnie Scotland....Mr. Geo. Simpson
Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep...Mr. Jules Lombard
Scots Wha Hae....Mr. D. Kennedy
PART II.
Tam o' Shanter....Mr. Charles Kemble Mason
PART III.
The Anchor's Weighed, (by request,)....Mr. Simpson
Tak Yer Auld Cloak About Ye....Mr. Kennedy
Auld Robin Gray....Miss Harrison
Bonnie Dundee....Mr. Lombard
Of a' the Airts....Mr. Simpson
Alister McAlister....Mr. Kennedy
FINALE—Auld Lang Syne.
MISS KENNEDY will preside at the piano-forte.
Mr. Walter Russell Johnston....Conductor
Tickets, $1; to be had at the office of the *Scottish-American Journal* and at Irving Hall.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will hereafter be known as THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Vacation from July 1 till Sept. 1.
The Conservatory will open in September, at No. 82 5th-av., and No. 820 Broadway, with a branch in Brooklyn.
The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution will be available to all.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER AND A. F. LEJEAL,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary. Musical Directors.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

MEETINGS.

EAST SIDE ASSOCIATION.—SPECIAL meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Miller's Hall, corner of 86th-st. and 3d-av. Gens. Swayne and Serrell, of the Metropolitan Transit (Three-tier Railroad) Company, will be present and address the meeting. A report as to the progress of the new Steamboat Company will be made. CHAS. CRARY, President.
A. THAIN, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 28th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. B. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INstitution for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

WANTED—FOR A LITTLE GIRL OF 12 YEARS, a boarding-school in some healthy location in the country, and where she will receive proper care. Address, with full particulars and terms, H. C. BROWN, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

N. A. LESPINASSE'S FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—The general examination and distribution of prizes will take place June 26, at 1 o'clock. Parents and friends are invited to attend.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 20th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY WISHES TO teach French and Music. Apply to Prof. VAILLANT, Cleveland, Ohio.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

SPRINGMEYER BROS.

LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ALWAYS BUY THE BEST—SINGER'S Reversible Spring Bed, the standard, cheap [illegible], durable, free from vermin [illegible] healthy, [illegible] Sold everywhere. [illegible] Warerooms, [illegible]

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE

Maximilian's Abdication in Favor of Young Iturbide.

Arrest of Prominent Liberals as Hostages.

Rumored Sentence and Execution of Maximilian.

Maximilian's Letter of Abdication in Favor of Young Iturbide—Rumored Execution of Maximilian and the Liberal Hostages Held by Marquez.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 24.

Advices have been received from Queretaro up to June 8, from San Luis Potosi to the 11th, and from Monterey to the 17th, *via* Galveston.

It is reported that as soon as MARQUEZ was assured of the betrayal of Queretaro by LOPEZ, he proceeded to open certain documents which had been left with him by MAXIMILIAN, and among them he found one containing a written abdication, signed by MAXIMILIAN, in favor of young ITURBIDE. MARQUEZ thereupon immediately proclaimed ITURBIDE Emperor of Mexico, under the regency of the Empress CARLOTTA.

He also arrested thirty of the most notable Liberals in the Capital and imprisoned them as hostages for the safety of the lives of MAXIMILIAN and his companions.

There has as yet been no authoritative denial of the authenticity of MAXIMILIAN's proclamation published week before last, and it is still believed to be genuine.

It is stated that the counsel for MAXIMILIAN have been refused their request for the postponement of the trial for thirty days, that they might have time to prepare the defence.

It is also reported that the Emperor has been sentenced, and there are rumors that he has been executed, but they can be traced to no good authority.

ALVERA, the Imperial General, would only surrender at Queretaro on honorable terms. The terms of the capitulation state that the surrender was made in accordance with the established laws and usages of nations. MARTINEZ, the Liberal General, who agreed to these terms, was placed under arrest, and the arms and munitions of war were restored to ALVERA.

MAXIMO CAMPO was not shot, as has been reported, but was brutally murdered while lying dangerously wounded in the hospital at Queretaro.

The last reports received from the City of Mexico say MARQUEZ had commenced executing his hostages, two of whom had already been shot. Their names are not given.

The death of MENDEZ is confirmed.

All the foreign prisoners taken by the Liberals, numbering 4,000 or 5,000 Austrians, Belgians and Frenchmen, were on their way to Monterey.

The Arrival of Santa Anna at Vera Cruz—The Imperialists Refuse to Recognize Him—Condition of that City.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 24.

Minister ROMERO has received official information of what took place at Vera Cruz on the arrival of Gen. SANTA ANNA.

It appears from that paper that Gen. SANTA ANNA represented that he returned to Mexico under the authority of the United States Government, and with the support of ample means, ammunition and men from the United States. He requested the Imperial officers commanding Vera Cruz to go on board the *Virginia*, and asked them to give up the Empire, and declare for the Republic under him. The Imperial officers assembled a council of all the superior officers of the garrison, and the question was fully discussed whether SANTA ANNA's proposal should be accepted or declined. After a long deliberation it was concluded to reject his overtures for two reasons—first, because he stated that he came supported by a foreign government, and, secondly, because the Imperial garrison of Vera Cruz could have no confidence in him. During the discussion it was stated by prominent officers that Vera Cruz could not hold out much longer; that the scarcity of food was too great; that there was no money to pay the Imperial troops; that the people of Vera Cruz were all Liberals; that all the foreign merchants were in favor of the Liberals; that the foreign troops defending Vera Cruz were about mutinying. Lieut.-Col. J. E. LOUDRET, commander of the foreign troops, stated that he would not answer for his troops if they did not receive their pay in five days. All the leaders expressed very despondent feelings, and a disposition to leave the country rather than proclaim Gen. SANTA ANNA.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Thirteenth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Monday, June 24.

In Convention June 24, 7½ o'clock P. M., the following resolutions were introduced:

By S. TOWNSEND—That to a Committee be referred the question of the policy of interdicting by Constitutional provision the establishment of any corporation, association or other organization having the leading features of corporations within this State without permission of the Legislature. Referred.

By JAS. A. BELL—That it be referred to a Committee on Finances to examine and report upon the propriety of requiring the Legislature to provide a more uniform and suitable system of assessment and taxation whereby all property, whether real or personal, liable to taxation, shall be assessed at the just and true valuation thereof as estimated in ordinary business transactions. Also whether the law which allows deduction and abatements on account of indebtedness, to be made from the valuation of real estate, is not unjust in principle and subject to much abuse in practice. Referred.

Mr. SPENCER called up the resolution calling for information relative to Indian tribes in this State, and it was adopted.

By Mr. OPDYKE—That the Committee on Right of Suffrage be instructed to consider the propriety of restricting the exercise of that right after the year 1871 to those who can read and write. Which was referred.

By Mr. A. T. ALLEN—That the Comptroller be requested to report to this Convention the amount of accrued interest remaining unpaid, belonging to the common school fund arising from moneys loaned; also upon bonds for land sold, and the cause why annual interest is not paid; also if in his judgment any of the bonds for money loaned on bonds for land sold are insecurely invested; if so, what amount, and that the amounts of each be reported separately. Laid over under the rule.

By MR. BOWEN—*Whereas* a resolution has been adopted instructing the Committee on Education to inquire into the expediency of inserting a provision in the Constitution, and

Whereas, the perpetuity of our Government may depend upon the general diffusion of education and intelligence yet it is deemed more compatible with our free institutions that the acquisition of education be voluntary on the part of citizens, rather than compulsory, now, therefore, as forming a powerful incentive to the voluntary acquisition thereof, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Right of Suffrage be requested to inquire into the expediency of recommending a provision forbidding any person who on Jan. 1, 1870, is not entitled to right of suffrage from thereafter exercising such right, unless he be able to read and write the English language, and that the Legislature prescribe what evidence of such ability every such elector shall furnish when he offers to vote.

Referred.

By Mr. BALLARD—That the Committee on Preamble and Bill of Rights inquire into the expediency of abolishing presentments by Grand Juries, and of inserting into the Constitution the modes of presentment for punishment of offences. Referred.

By E. P. BROOKS—That it be referred to the Committee on Judiciary to inquire and report as to the expediency of providing by Constitutional enactment a limitation for claims against the State, or providing for the enactment of a general law defining the kind and character of claims other than which the State shall not be liable for, limiting the time in which the same shall be prosecuted, and creating a tribunal to be designated the Court of Claims to hear and determine the same. Referred.

By Mr. CARPENTER—That the Committee on right of incorporating in the Constitution the proposed amendment to section 2 of article 2, as recommended by the Legislature of 1853, and published on page 1262, session laws for that year. Referred.

By Mr. GREELEY—That the State Engineer and Surveyor be requested to report to this Convention the names of all contractors now constructing new work on any of the canals of the State, or on the extension or improvement of any such canals, the number of the sections held by such under his contract, the approximate cost of the work in each section, if completed in accordance with the original terms of the contract, what charges, if any, had been made in any contract, by whom such charge, if any, were recommended, and by what authority the same were finally made, and the approximate cost of each of such sections, when completed in accordance with the plans and specifications as amended. Laid over under the rules.

By Mr. W. C. BROWN—A plan for the organization of the Court of Appeals. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. OPDYKE—That a select committee of five be appointed to consider the practicability of suppressing official corruption, by means of constitutional provisions, with instructions to report to the Convention. He said as objections had been raised against special committees he desired to state his reasons for offering this resolution. That corruption existed to a fearful extent there was no doubt. It pervaded every branch of the Government and had become an evil of the most alarming character. It was evident that something must be done to check this evil or our boasted form of Government would be lost. This Convention could perform no duty of greater magnitude than to devise some plan to arrest the tide of corruption now so prevalent. It was with this view that he had proposed the appointment of a separate committee. It was a general subject, and one that would reach all departments of the Government. He hoped objections would be waived, and such a committee as proposed be appointed.

Mr. HARRIS asked that the resolution might be laid over for the present. Agreed to.

By M. J. TOWNSEND—That the Committee on Bill of Rights inquire into the propriety of amending the sixth section, article first, by inserting in said section, after the words "nor shall be compelled in any criminal cause to be a witness against himself," the words "except in case of accusations of bribery, or attempts to bribe electors or official persons." Referred.

By Mr. KENNEDY—*Whereas*, there is now a law upon our statute books providing for the free education in our common schools of all children of the State, but which law is liable to be repealed by any future Legislatures, thus leaving the great cause of universal education, the basis of all free governments, at the mercy of the everchanging views of our everchanging Legislatures; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be respectfully requested to consider the propriety of a constitutional provision, requiring Legislatures to provide by law for the education by the State of all children between the ages of seven and twenty-one year.

Referred.

By Mr. KRUM—That the Committee on Suffrage inquire into the propiety of amending the Constitution;

First—Forever disfranchising any and all persons who shall be convicted, by a court of competent jurisdiction, of having, directly or indirectly received or offered to receive any money or other valuable thing to influence or reward their vote or votes.

Second.—Forever disfranchising all persons who shall be convicted of paying or offering to pay money or other valuable considerations for votes.

Third—Making all persons competent and compellable witnesses against each other.

Fourth—Making such offences, either with or without conviction, a good cause of challenge at the polls. Referred.

By Mr. SPENCER—A plan for trial by impeachment; also, a plan for a judiciary. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. BALLARD—That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of requiring the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of the Constitution, to provide for the appointment of a reporter of the decisions of the Court of Appeals; and also a reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, to be denominated "State Reporters," with such tenure of office, duties and compensation as the Legislature may prescribe. Referred.

By Mr. KETCHUM—That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the propriety of providing for the prosecution of claims and demands against the State by any citizen thereof in the established Courts of the State. Referred.

Mr. FOWLER called up the resolution relative to prohibiting the Legislature from passing any law granting or authorizing any licence for the sale of spirituous liquors, and it was referred to the Select Committee on that subject.

By Mr. PRENDLE—That injury be made as to the propriety of inserting the following provision in the Constitution: "The Legislature shall pass no law extending the time for collection of taxes in particular counties and towns, but laws may be passed authorizing the Comptroller to grant extension within such limitations as may be prescribed by the Legislature." Referred.

By Mr. AXTELL—Providing for the appointment of one Superintendent of State Prisons, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, to hold his office during good behavior. The wardens and agents of State prisons to be appointed in like manner, and they shall appoint all subordinate officers except chaplains, who shall be appointed by the Governor and Senate. The Legislature may provide for boards of local visitors, with powers and duties to be defined by law. Referred.

By Mr. BELL—That the Senate Committee charged with the duty of investigating into the management of the canals of this State, the Departments thereof, &c., be respectfully requested to furnish this Convention with a copy of the testimony thus far taken on that subject for the information of the Committee on Canals. Laid over under the rule.

The Convention then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 21, 1867.

General quietness reigns in Chicago just now—that is, we have no excitement of an absorbing nature. BOOTH is still at the theatre, drawing full houses. The "National Billiard Tournament" is going on at Crosby's Opera House, and draws largely upon the "fancy." Church festivals are quite the rage, and huge masses of strawberries and cream are made to disappear. Crime abounds, of various kinds. We have murders, burglaries, suicides and a variety of outrages which are giving a bad name to our city abroad. The fear arises that this, with our enormous and rapidly-increasing taxation, will prevent people from coming among us. Were it not for the extraordinary facilities for business which Chicago offers, our people could not withstand the extortions to which they are subjected in so many ways.

The grain gamblers are still in great tribulation. A righteous judgment has overtaken them, and with all their "rings" and "corners" they are unable to save themselves. Ruin is upon many of them, and the end is not yet. Prices are falling and speculators are going down with them, and in this there is no cause for regret among honest people.

We have had and are having considerable discussion about the beef we eat. It has been ascertained that our butchers have been in the habit of purchasing the "lame, the halt and the blind"—cattle that would not bear further transportation—animals that were diseased or lamed, and palming them off upon our citizens in the shape of beef at 20 and 25 cents a pound. The Board of Sanitary Commissioners have taken up the matter, but I don't know what will come of it.

The Legislature has "come and gone," after a brief session of four days. They reassemble on the 25th, to make provision for taking care of the Penitentiary at Joliet. The contractors have attempted to continue the huge swindle against the State which they have indulged in since the first stone was laid. They have heretofore been successful, and probably they will be now, as the members of the Legislature will be in such haste to get home that they will probably not give the subject that attention which it deserves.

The law passed by the Legislature taxing the stock in National Banks creates considerable dissatisfaction among those interested, and the bankers threaten to go back to the old State bank system. Some predict that it will result in giving us shinplasters again. But outsiders cannot see any particular reason why property in bank stock should be exempt from taxation any more than any other species of property.

Our Common Council have estimated the municipal expenditures, aside from the public debt, at $2,400,000 for the coming fiscal year. The principal items are: Board of Public Works, $627,626; Police, $315,530; Fire Department, $258,780; schools, about $350,000. Our taxes have doubled within a few years—three, I believe—and the Council is still devising ways and means to increase the burden of the people.

Our educational institutions are closing their collegiate year. Great prosperity has attended most of them, and the number of students is greater than usual. The Northwestern University (Methodist) is now in the midst of its Commencement. From the annual report of the Trustees, I learn that the property owned by the institution is $460,700. This is divided into productive, $193,181, and non-productive, $270,322. This University has never succeeded very well in attracting students, but is doing better this year than formerly. The exercises connected with the Chicago University (Baptist) commence on Sunday evening with a sermon before the Berean Society, and continue through the week. This is the favorite institution with the citizens of Chicago, and the register shows over 300 students.

I think I have heretofore said something about the facility with which divorces are obtained in Chicago. It would seem that the mania is on the increase. Taking up a morning paper, day before yesterday, I found no less than seven cases chronicled in the previous day's proceedings of our courts. I would not have it understood that these are all local cases. Discontented husbands and wives come from far and near to take advantage of the very loose practice of our courts. And they are not disappointed. The courts, and masters in chancery, and the lawyers, would appear to have entered into a combination to encourage this kind of business for the emoluments which it affords. This condition of things shows a very demoralized state of society. Drunkenness and long-continued cruelty on the part of the husband is the most frequently alleged cause for asking a severance of the marriage relation. It occasionally happens that the wife is accused of drunkenness. Infidelity to the marital vow comes next in order, and the cases are about equal where the charge is preferred against the husband and the wife. Our court records, in this respect, are a disgrace to the city and to our civilization. The Legislature should interfere and make the getting of divorces rather more difficult than it is at present.

The reports still continue unusually favorable in relation to all kinds of grain and other crops. Occasionally there comes a "croak" about bugs or flies, or something of that sort, but this is chronic. Fruit is coming in magnificently. The small fruits are in our market in great abundance.

Business is fairly active, although everybody complains that money is scarce and collections hard to be made. The complaint is pretty general in the country; but why it should be so in the face of the high grain prices which have prevailed I cannot imagine, unless it be that the same spirit of extravagance which has characterized the cities has extended into the rural districts. Freights are unusually low, and vessel stock is not very remunerative this season.

Our local improvements, river drainage, river tunnel, &c., are still at a dead lock. The tunnel is caving in where it has been excavated on the east side of the river, and the adjoining warehouses are likely to go in with it.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Cavalry Horses Stolen by the Kiowas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Monday, June 24, 10 o'clock P. M.

A letter from Fort Dodge, Kansas, on the Santa Fe road, says that on the 30th ult. a band of Indians, numbering 150, led by SATANTA, Chief of the Kiowas, who lately made treaty with Gen. HANCOCK, dashed up within 400 yards of the fort and captured 92 horses belonging to Company B, Seventh Cavalry.

Only two men were on guard, one of whom escaped, but the other had five arrows shot into his body. The garrison rescued him in a dying condition. The Indians escaped with the stock.

During the same night two men came into the fort, closely pursued by Indians, and stated that the Kiowas were murdering settlers and stealing stock thirty miles west. Company I, Thirty-seventh Infantry, were at once put in six mule wagons and sent in pursuit, but up to the 16th inst. nothing had been heard from them.

The railroad employes west of Fort Harker were attacked and driven in.

Many Mexican trains on the Santa Fe road are in great danger.

The letter states that the border settlers are fleeing to the military forts, leaving property behind them.

The citizens of Colorado have raised a large fund, and offer $20 each for Indian scalps. Over 200 men have taken the field in small parties to obtain scalps.

Indian Troubles—Five Men Killed and Railroad Hands Driven off.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 24.

A dispatch from the present terminus of the Kansas Pacific Railroad says the Indians have driven the railroad grading parties into Fort Harker; also that two railroad men and two residents were killed near Bunker Hill, about 20 miles west of Fort Harker, on Saturday, and a considerable amount of stock had been driven off. Efforts were being made to procure arms for the railroad employes, many of whom have already left their work, and it is feared all will leave unless they are better protected.

The excursion party from Fort Wallace arrived at Salina to-day, all in good health.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, June 24.

The grading parties on the Pacific Railroad, within twenty miles of Bunker Hill, were attacked by Kiowa Indians on Saturday last. Three men were killed, and the remainder were driven off. All work on the road is suspended beyond Wilson's Creek, and unless prompt measures are taken by the military the progress of the road must be greatly retarded.

As matters now stand, the lives and property of the people on the border are totally unprotected.

Gov. CRAWFORD is making an effort to obtain arms and ammunition from the military to arm the railroad employes in the disturbed district.

Gen. Sheridan Denounced in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 24.

Gen. STEADMAN telegraphed to President JOHNSON at Boston, yesterday, to remove Gen. SHERIDAN at once. The rebels are highly indignant that the of the *Times*, in a double-leaded editorial this afternoon, says of Gen. SHERIDAN's letter:

Neither the history of this Republic nor of any modern Government affords such an instance of flagrant, arrogant, presumptuous and insulting insubordination and defiance by inferior to superior "Macadamized road" should be made so public. KING, officials, as this letter exhibits. It is not only defiant, but insulting and disrespectful. If the conduct and language of this remarkable document are sanctioned by any considerable portion of the American people, the Constitution of our country had better be consigned at once to the flames, and our Republic delivered over to the anarchy and chaos through which poor Mexico has been struggling for the last forty years from the audacity, the ambition, and turbulence of military chieftains, and the overthrow of the authority of the civil law and its constituted interpreters and administrators.

The Confederation of Canada—Pastoral Letters.

QUEBEC, Monday, June 24.

Bishop LEMGREVIN, of Renousky, has issued a pastoral on the subject of Confederation similar to that of the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.

The heavy rain of yesterday prevented the usual procession in celebration of the *Fête Dieu.*

The question of the intercolonial railway terminus is occupying the attention of the Town Council of Levis.

MONTREAL, Monday, June 24.

None of the Rouge papers have copied or alluded to the pastoral letters of the Roman Catholic Bishops on Confederation.

The national *fête* of St. John the Baptist was celebrated this forenoon with the customary pomp and ceremony. All the national and religious societies took part in the procession.

There were 8,000 persons in the *Fête Dieu* procession yesterday.

A private in the One Hundredth Regiment cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor last night.

The next meeting of the Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at Detroit.

An order in council was lately passed for opening up a route from Lake Pepin to the Red River of the North. It provides $56,000 for the work. The road to be opened up terminates within seventy miles of Rainy Lake, whence navigation is uninterrupted to the Lake of the Woods, about ninety miles from Fort Garry.

TORONTO, Monday, June 24.

The Liberal members of the Government have summoned a meeting of the Reform members of both Houses of Parliament who supported the Government at the last session on the want of confidence motion. They are asked to meet Messrs. ROWLAND, MCDOUGALL and BLAIR at Toronto on the 26th inst. The Liberal members of the Government from Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick will be present. The true state of parties in the Province will be made known and the policy of the future discussed.

It is understood that three gunboats—the *Cherub*, *Huron* and *Briteomart*—now on the upper lakes, will be presented to the new Dominion by the Imperial Government on the 1st of July. The boats, with their armaments, are valued at $100,000 each.

Trial of Murderers at Lewiston, Me.

LEWISTON, Me., Monday, June 24.

The trial of VERRILL and HARRIS, the two men charged with the murder of two women near this place some months ago, commenced this forenoon. The jury were impaneled in an hour and a half, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning to allow the jury to visit the scene of the murder. The bodies of the women will also be exhumed and the skull examined to see if the hatchet found will fit the fracture.

Registration in Georgia—Death of Col. Giddings.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, June 24.

Registration is proceeding quietly. 436 persons registered to-day, of whom 296 were blacks and 140 whites.

A party of convicts attempted to escape from the Penitentiary at Milledgeville to-day. Two were killed, several wounded, and the remainder recaptured.

Col. G. R. GIDDINGS, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding the post at Savannah, died suddenly at Macon to-day. Deceased was a son of the late Hon. JOSHUA GIDDINGS, of Ohio.

Destruction of Crops in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, Monday, June 24.

Latest advices indicate the utter ruin of the crops by the recent heavy rains. Many plantations are completely overflooded.

The Excessive Rains in the South.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, June 21.

The aquarian season threatens great evil to the prospects of the crops—corn, cotton, and, indeed, every growing thing except the grass, which ordinarily we do not care to grow. But, under present aspects, we do not know but that our planters will find it more profitable to turn their attention to hay-making. If the present weather is to continue we shall be able to make little less. Here, for a week, we have had daily and excessive rains. Our swamp fields will be all inundated, and the uprising of the rivers, under such another week, will probably give us a flood equal to the great "Harrison fresh." We take for granted even now that our cotton lands are all lost to the present crops. We assume that the rains, from the aspect of the firmament, are general throughout the country. We shall be glad to hear it is otherwise. But we fear to hear. Scarcely, in the last five years, have we had such incessant floods as now. And, according to the proverb with our farmers, June should be a dry month to give us any promise of a fruitful year.

The President of the Board of Registers of Rankin County, Miss., in an official report, says: "Throughout my whole travels in this county I have received every courtesy which a gentleman could desire, and have been met by a spirit of cordial hospitality which augurs favorably for the acceptance of the situation. This county will go for a convention by a large majority.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, June 24.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for June 25: Nos. 125, 132, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 150½, 153, 158, 181, 182, 17.

Columbia College Alumni.

The annual meeting of the Columbia College Association of the Alumni was held last evening in the library of the College. The chair was taken by the President of the Association, Dr. HENRY J. ANDERSON.

After the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting, the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were read. Mr. DE PEYSTER apologized that he was unable to read a report expected from him, but hoped to be able in a short time to place before them, in the form of a report, a sketch of the history of their alma mater which he was preparing. This announcement was warmly received, and a resolution, empowering that a special meeting be called when Mr. DE PEYSTER had completed his report, was carried.

The Committee appointed to consider as to a fitting memorial of those of the Alumni who were engaged in the late war, reported that they had decided to suggest to the Association, as the most appropriate way in which this desirable object could be effected, to publish in book form brief memoirs of those of their associates who had sealed their devotion to the country with their blood, and in addition to erect a monument in marble or stone, in commemoration of all engaged in battle, of such a character and design and in such place as should hereafter be determined upon. The report went on to state what had been done in this regard by kindred associations throughout the country, and closed with suggesting that a subscription list be opened to attain the necessary funds to effect this laudable purpose; which was done.

The Secretary then read the necrology for 1866–1867, which showed the following members to have died during the year:

Robert Swift Livingston, Class of 1860; Henry Vethake, LL. D., Class of 1808; John Fine, Class of 1809; Rev. P. S. Chauncey, Class of 1831; John S. Delaplaine, Class of 1833; J. Blakeny Auld, Class of 1835; Edward N. Crosby, Class of 1840; Rev. Robert Travis, Jr., Class of 1847; Edward Forbes Travis, Class of 1850; N. Bleeker McDonald, Class of 1852; Rev. Wm. M. Van Wagener, Class of 1861; Wm. A. Rice, A. M., Class of 1861; Francis Babcock, A. M., Class of 1862; Henry Floy, Class of 1864; Arthur Pemberton Sturges, Class of 1864; Robert M. Potter, Class of 1866; Nathan Robins Center, Class of 1866.

The Alumni then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

President, Henry James Anderson, Class of 1818; Vice-President, Frederick de Peyster, Class of 1826; Secretary, Archibald S. Van Duzen, Class of 1853; Treasurer, John Howard Van Amringe, Class of 1860; Assistant Secretary, Gratz Nathan.

Standing Committee—Wm. Mitchell, Class of 1820; Rev. A. S. Leonard, Class of 1825; Prof. W. H. Crosby, Class of 1827; Charles B. Swords, Class of 1829; James W. Beekman, Class of 1834; Geo. Payne Quackenboss, Class of 1843; Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, Class of 1849; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Class of 1854; Gratz Nathan, Class of 1861; Charles King Grane, Class of 1865; Julian T. Davies, Class of 1866; John N. Beekman, Class of 1864.

After the election of officers the business meeting adjourned. In the President's room, as customary with the alumni at their annual reunions, a bounteous board was spread, around which the representatives of forty years of college life gathered to tell "of old friends and college news," drink good wine and make better speeches, until Alma Mater shook her old sides in echoing the boisterous mirth of her united children.

Banquet of the Societe St. Jean Baptiste.

This society held its usual annual banquet last evening at the Central Restaurant, No. 407 Broome-street. The hall was tastefully decorated with the French and American colors, while directly above the head of the table hung a beautiful banner, upon which was a figure representing the memorable saint. About fifty gentlemen sat down at the festive board, the honors of which were presided over by Mons. GEORGE BATCHELER. The cloth having been removed the following toasts were offered in turn:

1. *The Day We Celebrate*—May this anniversary be the forerunner of a good understanding and of union among the different members of the great French family in America.

2. *The United States*—In exchange for the hospitality offered us, let us try to increase the prosperity and glory of the great western Republic.

3. *France*—After having conquered the world by her arms, she subdues the world to-day in the realm of the achievements of peace. This industrial and artistic superiority does honor to France and sends joy to the hearts of her great-grandchildren.

4. *Canada*—Our country is passing through a revolutionary period pregnant with difficulties. Let us, therefore, form patriotic wishes that this new Canada, whose frontiers have been extended as far as the ocean, will not stifle, in the conflicts that may arise between heterogenous populations, the national elements for the preservation of which we have fought so long.

5. *The French Benevolent Societies*—While preserving their separate organizations, could not these societies, like true sisters, combine their action in order to help, elevate, counsel, and enlighten their fellow-countrymen?

6. *The Press*—An echo of the railroads, an intimate reporter of the telegraph, a kaleidoscope of public sentiment, the press must feel more and more that the diversity and toleration of opinions is one of the constituent elements of a free nation.

7. *The Fair Sex*—To please, to charm and to attach by the most affectionate ties, has been the least contested of woman's rights. Vote with your two hands that she may exercise them.

The above toasts were ably responded to by Messrs. BATCHELOR, BOUCHER, Dr. CADIEUX, FORTWENGLER, and others. The entertainment was prolonged until a late hour, when the *Société* adjourned.

Meeting of the Young Men's Liquor Dealers' Association.

There was a called meeting of this organization attempted last evening at the Sinclair House, but the attendance was very meagre, and the session consequently was very short. An informal discussion among those present developed the opinion that the words "Young Men's" kept away the mass of liquor dealers, and that the latter phrase again made a class distinction that was injurious to the organization. It was therefore determined that the title should be changed to the "Metropolitan Anti-Excise Association," which it was thought would embrace everybody opposed to the law, whether from interest or on principle. Under this name it was agreed that there should be a widely published call for a general meeting within a few days, and it was hoped that under these new auspices a more vigorous and systematic effort for the repeal of the law would begin.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY.—TROW'S New-York City Directory, for 1867–8, has just been issued. It contains 177,317 names, besides a calendar, City register and a street and avenue directory. We are glad to see that the margins of the pages have not been disfigured by advertisements as was the case last year. In a work of this kind, and with a population so migratory as that of New-York perfect accuracy is almost impossible. So far, however, as our observations have extended there is very little to complain of on that point.

YELLOW FEVER.—Dr. SWINBOURNE, Health Officer at this port, has issued the following notice to pilots and masters of vessels: In consequence of the appearance of yellow fever at New-Orleans, all vessels arriving from that port will, until further notice, be boarded in the Lower Bay. Pilots are also notified that in order to afford the necessary facilities for a careful examination of passengers, all steamers bringing emigrant passengers will require to anchor immediately upon arrival at this quarantine.

AN INSANE MOTHER ACCIDENTALLY SMOTHERS HER CHILD.—On Sunday last the nurse in one of the wards of the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's Island, who had charge of the infant child of Mrs. ELIZA LOVE, an inmate of the institution, was called away from her post for a few minutes, and left the child in the arms of her insane mother, who was so energetic in her embraces that the little one was suffocated. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, when the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

AN INFANT FOUND DEAD IN BED.—Officer CLINCHY, of the Sixth Precinct, found the body of ELIZABETH MCLEAN, aged six weeks, dead in bed at No. 134 Leonard-street. By the side of the infant lay the mother in a wretched state of intoxication, who was arrested to await the action of Coroner SCHIRMER. It is supposed that the mother overlaid her child and so smothered it.

NEW-YORK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The graduating class of 1866–7, of this Seminary, is now in course of examination at the Institution. The class numbers 14. On Thursday next the charge to the class will be delivered by Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont.

COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION.—Mr. PATRICK MCELROY has been appointed Commissioner of Emigration in place of Mr. WILSON G. HUNT, whose term of office has expired. Mr. MCELROY was formerly a member of the Board of Ten Governors.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—New-York Division No. 1, S. of T., are to hold a strawberry festival this evening in the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, near Varick-street. Good music and strawberries and cream are the attractions to be offered.

THE SCHOONER TAKEN OFF THE ROCKS IN HELL GATE.—The schooner *E. Ewen* was taken off Little Mill Rock, Hell Gate, on Monday afternoon, by Wreckmaster JOSEPH BROWN, with the aid of the wrecking-pump on board propeller *John Fuller*.

THE DOG WAR.—Up to Saturday night 1,463 dogs had been captured, of which 1,396 were drowned and 32 redeemed.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—The following-named parties, indicted for the offences named, were arraigned in the Court of Sessions yesterday—Judge DIKEMAN and Justices HOYT and VOORHEES presiding—and pleaded guilty: Geo. Perry, grand larceny; Annie Chappel, grand larceny. The following-named parties pleaded not guilty: Richard Mallory, grand larceny; Patrick McCaffrey and Bridget Welsh, manslaughter; Michael Mclahon, burglary; Martin Cigme, burglary; Thomas Smith, burglary; John W. Fickett, rape; Harmon King, felonious assault; Catharine Martin, grand larceny; Susan Mack, grand larceny; William Davis, grand larceny; Eliza Jane Butler, burglary and grand larceny; John Murphy, robbery; James Knowlton and Arthur McCloskey, burglary; James Kerwin, burglary; Richard Wells, seduction; N. Smith and J. Kerwin, grand larceny; John York, grand larceny; Mary Rourke, receiving stolen goods; A. Kauffmann, assault and battery; Thos. Murphy, grand larceny; Michael and Mary Boyle, assault; W. Vil Rinson and J. H. Blannett, larceny; Chas. E. Chinnock, receiving stolen goods.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, Alderman FISHER in the chair. The subject of the Wallabout improvement came up in the regular order of business, in the form of a correspondence which had passed between the Wallabout Improvement Commission and Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the United States Navy, in reference to the exchange of lands between the Government and the city. The Secretary says in his communication that if the city would give the Government Little Creek, from Marshall-street to the Wallabout, and secure a jurisdiction from the State to the United States, the latter would relinquish thirty feet of ground adjoining Washington-avenue, east side from Flushing-avenue, to the centre of Hospital Creek. The correspondence was referred to the Committee on Government Lands and Claims. The Board then adjourned until Monday next.

THE LATE CASUALTY AT LIEBMANN'S BREWERY.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SMITH, over the remains of the three men who lost their lives in the new cesspool at LIEBMANN's Brewery, Bushwick, on Saturday last. JACOB LANG was the first witness called. He detailed the facts already published. Mr. HENRY SIMON, the contractor for the work, testified that the cesspool was 37½ feet deep; he notified one of the men on Friday night not to enter it, but he did not think it was dangerous to do so; he had built about a hundred wells and cesspools in the same neighborhood, and never found foul air in them. AEGIA GREIBEL testified as to his narrow escape from suffocation. The jury rendered a verdict that AUGUST HITSCHERITH, SIMON GROESBECK and AUGUST BECK died of asphyxia, caused by inhaling foul air while engaged in cleaning out a cesspool at Mr. LIEBMANN's brewery, on the 22d day of June, 1867. The deceased were interred in the Evergreen Cemetery.

THE PORTER MURDER.—The inquest on the body of JAMES PORTER, the murdered Collector, was concluded yesterday morning. Dr. H. W. SHEPHARD, of the City Hospital, who made the *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, testified that JAMES PORTER died from the effects of a pistol-shot, the ball passing through and rupturing the brain, and that the wound was received before the body was in the water. The jury found in their verdict "that the deceased came to his death by violence at the hands of a person or persons unknown." The police have not obtained the slightest clue to the affair, which is still a mystery.

THE MANLY ART.—Two youthful aspirants for fame in this line proceeded to Bay Ridge on Sunday morning last and there indulged in a social "mill" or "set to," having arranged all the preliminaries after the manner and rules of the Prize Ring. The parties were WM. CARR, aged 17, and a youth rejoicing in the *soubriquet* of "The Artist"—the latter being a bootblack in the vicinity of the City Hall. Twenty-four rounds were executed in the space of forty-five minutes, and CARR being evidently on the wrong track, was pretty well polished by the Artist. CARR's seconds threw up the sponge, and the young ruffians returned to the city boasting of their exploit in having got the best of the Police, whose vigilance they eluded.

THE VINTON WILL CASE.—WM. D. VEEDER, Surrogate of Kings County, rendered a decision yesterday noon, in the matter of the Vinton will case. Mrs. CHARLOTTE WYNNS made application, it will be remembered, to have the accounts of Rev. Dr. VINTON, executor of the will of her husband reopened, and the question as to her right to do so, and also in regard to the jurisdiction was argued at length before the Surrogate, who now grants the prayer of the petitioner, and decides that the several accountings can be opened and the petitioner allowed to file objections to the accounts.

CHARGED WITH SELLING LAGER BEER ON THE SABBATH.—The Police of the Forty-sixth Precinct, on Sunday evening arrested FRANZ SCHMIDT and JOHN JACOBS, the former doing business at the corner of Meserole-street and Graham-avenue, and the latter at the corner of Bushwick and Metropolitan avenues, charged with selling lager beer on Sunday last. The accused are licensed dealers. They were yesterday held by Justice WALTER to answer the charge preferred against them.

THE UNLICENSED LIQUOR DEALERS OF QUEENS COUNTY.—The Police continue to arrest unlicensed liquor dealers in the Queens County towns. On Saturday Sergeant HALBROW, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, visited Astoria and arrested the following-named persons: GEORGE L. GREEN, JOHN DONNELLY, HENRY WEIBUSH, WM. T. WILSON, ALFRED PETTIT and JOHN M. SNYDER. The Sergeant also visited Ravenswood and arrested JOSEPH JOHNSON, of the Van Alst House. The prisoners will have a hearing before Justice PARSELLS on the 2d of July.

THE RECENT FATAL OUTRAGE.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon touching the death of CATHERINE FRANKS, the child who died on Saturday last from the effects of injuries alleged to have been received at the hands of one ALEXANDER RENAUD. The *post-mortem* examination, which was made by Dr. SHEPHARD, developed the facts of a most fiendish outrage. RENAUD was held for the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

A MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.—The corner-stone of a monument to Washington is to be laid on the 4th of July at Washington Rock, on the Blue Ridge, near Plainfield, N. J. The monument is to be placed at the brow of the Rock, and will be a conspicuous object for a distance of from fifty miles from the front and from either hand. It was from this Rock that Washington watched the movements of his army and guarded himself from surprise by the enemy during a part of the campaigns in New Jersey. The house in which he lodged is still standing under the mountain. The monument is to be built under the auspices of an association of gentlemen of Plainfield and vicinity, who will receive subscriptions for the purpose. Ten thousand dollars are already pledged.

THE METHODIST SEMINARY PROJECT.—A public meeting of citizens interested in the location of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference Seminary was held yesterday in the Central Church at Newark. Gen. RUNYON was called to the chair, and Rev. J. M. FREEMAN acted as Secretary. A proposition was received from Mr. CORNELIUS WALSH, who offers as an inducement to locate the seminary in the vicinity of Newark, to donate twenty-five acres of ground for a building site and $5,000 in money, provided that $20,000 additional be raised. A Committee consisting of the following-named gentlemen was appointed to raise the $20,000: S. O. MEAD, Gen. RUNYON, CHAS. N. LOCKWOOD, WM. H. MURPHY and DAVID CAMPBELL.

PANIC IN A PUBLIC SCHOOLHOUSE.—A panic occurred in Public Schoolhouse No. 2, in Erie-street, Jersey City, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, caused by the falling of a considerable quantity of plastering from the ceiling in the primary department. The children fled in great consternation, under the impression that the building was about to fall down, but fortunately none of them were seriously injured. After a short time order was restored, and, with the exception of the primary department, the exercises were proceeded with as usual.

VIOLATING THE SUNDAY LAW.—A man named SCHRINER, keeper of a lager-beer saloon at No. 144 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was arrested and taken before Justice CUTTER yesterday, charged with violating the State law by selling liquor on Sunday last. He was held to bail in $300 for trial. A man named HENRY MICHAEL was also arrested, charged with interfering with the officer when making the above arrest. He gave bonds for trial.

BREVITIES.—The Lutheran Church in Halsey-street, Newark, was robbed on Saturday night of carpeting worth $60.... A horse railroad is to be built to connect Irvington and Clinton, in Essex County.... There were 45 deaths reported in Newark last week.... A man giving his name as ARIEL PATTERSON, and claiming to have an office at No. 16 Wall-street, attempted to raise $2,000 on a forged check last week at the Easton Bank.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Dr. DODD on Sunday viewed the body of THOS. MCEWEAN, a brakeman on the New-Jersey Railroad, who was fatally injured on the evening previous. The deceased had got on the top of one of the cars, when he sustained a fracture of the skull by his head coming in contact with the roof of the depot at East Newark. A permit for burial was given.

ROBBERY.—The office of Mr. ACKERSON, at Hackensack, was entered by burglars on Saturday night, and a quantity of bonds, wills, notes, &c., of no particular value to the thieves, were carried away.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 24.

FLOUR is in better demand and the market is steady; sales 1,200 bbls. at $11 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR quiet at $7 50. WHEAT firm at an advance in prices; sales 500 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $2 45; No. 2 do. held at $2 20, and No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 25. CORN held at $1 for No. 1; sales 750 bushels at 97c., and 1,200 bushels at 95c. OATS scarce; sales 1,000 bushels Canadian at 74c. BARLEY, RICE and PEAS are nominal. CORN MEAL $2 75 ₩ 100 lbs. MILL FEED scarce; Shorts, $30; Shipstuffs, $35; Middlings, $40 ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS are dull; Corn, 7c., Oats, 5½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson; $4 25 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 70c.; to New-York by railroad and river, 66c. LAKE IMPORTS—50,177 bushels Wheat, 18,866 bushels Corn, 3,127,468 feet lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—20,100 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 13,800 bushels Oats, 953,675 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 24.

FLOUR is in fair inquiry, and rates are about the same; sellers generally meet the views of buyers. WHEAT is quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels Prime White Canada at $2 50; 800 bushels Canada Spring at $2 25. CORN closed dull and drooping; sales of 5,500 bush. choice Wisconsin 95c.; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 92c., and 25,000 bushels at 91½c. OATS are in few hands and sales keep entirely nominal. RYE is neglected. BARLEY—One car of Canada sold at $1 15, delivered. PEAS—One car of Canada sold at $1 10. PROVISIONS are nominally lower and quiet. HIGHWINES are unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,100 bbls.; Corn, 235,000 bushels; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 bbls.; Corn, 54,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 7,100 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels. FREIGHTS are weak; Corn 11c., Oats 7c. to New-York.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 24.

FLOUR is moderately active and steady; Good Spring Extras to Fancy, $9@$11. WHEAT is firm at an advance of 1c.@2c.; sales of No. 1 at $2 04@$2 10; No. 2 at $1 78@$1 82, closing at $1 80@$1 81. CORN is moderately active at 84½c.@86c. for No. 1, and 82½c. for No. 2, closing at 84½c.@84¾c. for No. 1. OATS are quiet at 59½c.@60c. for No. 2. RYE is more active, at an advance of 2c.@3c.; sales at about 83c. for No. 1. BARLEY is neglected. PROVISIONS are dull. MESS PORK $20 50@$21. LARD, 11½c. Live Stock is neglected. RECEIPTS—1,900 bbls. Flour, 3,200 bushels Wheat, 163,000 bushels Corn, 250,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 151,000 bushels Corn, 61,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 24.

FLOUR is firmer and has advanced 25c.; Family, $11 75@$13; Fancy, $15 50. WHEAT is firmer; No. 2 Winter Red, $2 65@$2 75. CORN is dull and held at 80c. OATS are firmer and held at 69c.@70c. for No. 1. RYE is dull at $1 20. BARLEY is dull and there is no demand; the samples of the new crop are excellent. COTTON is dull and nominal at 23½c.@24c. for Middling. PROVISIONS are quiet and unchanged. LARD is in demand at 11¾c. for City. BUTTER is dull at 14c.@16c. CHEESE 13c.@14c. COFFEE is firm at 25c.@27c. SUGAR is in good demand at 12c.@15c. for raw, and 16¾c.@17c. for hard refined. Gold 137⅜, buying.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 24.

COTTON quiet and steady at 26c. for Middling Uplands. COFFEE dull and nominally unchanged. FLOUR quiet and without change. CORN better; prime White, $1 09@$1 11; prime Yellow, $1 12@$1 14; Mixed Western, $1 08@$1 09. OATS firm at 80c. SUGAR firm at 11¼c.@11½c. for fair to good Refining. PROVISIONS steady—Bulk Shoulders, 9c.; Sides, 10¾c. MESS PORK, $22 50. LARD, 12½c.@13c. BACON—9½c. for Western Shoulders, and 10c. for City; 11¾c.@12c. for Western and City Rib Sides. WHISKY, in bond, 30c.@35c.; no sales reported.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 24.

TOBACCO is steady. COTTON is heavy. FLOUR is dull; Superfine, $7 75; Extra, $8@$9; Double do., $10 50@$11; Choice and Fancy, $14@$15 50. WHEAT is dull; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 55; Prime Fall at $2 60@$2 62½; Choice, $2 70@$2 80. CORN has advanced 3c.@5c.; Mixed, 75c.@78c.; Yellow, 78c.@83c.; White, 78c.@86c. OATS are advancing; sales at 68c.@71c. RYE is declining; sales at $1 05@$1 06. PROVISIONS are quiet, but unchanged; Mess Pork, $21@$21 50; Bacon, 9c @11½c., 12½c., 15½c., 16c.; Lard—Choice Kettle, 12c. WHISKY nominal.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, June 24.

COTTON—Sales 1,150 bales; market dull; low Middling, 24¼c.; receipts 664 bales; exports 4,612 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES nominal. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $10 25@$10 50; Double Extra, $12. CORN improved; Yellow and Mixed, 85c.@90c.; White, 95c.@$1. OATS firmer; sales at 68c.@70c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 10c.@10½c.; Rib, 11¾c.; Clear, 13c. PORK dull; sales at $23@23 25. WHISKY only for retail at $1 75@$2 25, for Western Rectified. COFFEE unchanged. Gold 138. Sterling Exchange, 149@152¼. New York Sight Exchange ½ premium.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, June 24.

FLOUR is firm; City Double Extras, $10 50@$12; Country do., $9 75@$10; Extras, $8 75@$9 25. WHEAT is dull; sales of No. 1 at $2 10; No. 2 at $1 99@$2; No. 3 at $1 70@$1 75; Rejected, $1 25. OATS are firm at 63½c. for No. 1 and 61c. for No. 2. CORN is firm at 80c.@85c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 2,300 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—15,000 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn, 5,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Monday, June 24.

FLOUR is quiet. WHEAT has advanced 15c. for Amber Michigan; sales at $2 50. CORN, 91c.@92c. for No. 1 and 85c.@87c. for No. 2. OATS are steady at 67c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK—2,500 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 158,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat, 101,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 22.

FLOUR and WHEAT are dull and unchanged. LEGAL TENDERS, 71½. MINING STOCKS—Savage, $4,300; Crown Point, $1,810; Yellow Jacket, $1,670; Gould and Curry, $630; Kentucky, $520; Chollar, $460; Belcher, $430; Ophir, $300; Overmann, $210; Imperial, $197; California Steam Navigation, $69; United States 7.30s, June issue, 18¾.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 24.

TOBACCO—Sales 112 hhds. at full rates, at $2 60 for common Lugs; $17 for medium Leaf; $30 for Hart County. FLOUR—Superfine, $8. CORN, 86c.@87c., delivered. OATS, 75c., in bulk. MESS PORK, $21. BACON—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. HAMS, 13½c.@14½c. LARD, 12¼c.@12½c. WHEAT is nominal. WHISKY—Raw in bond, 30c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 24.

CATTLE more active but market unsettled. Beeves—Sales 1,200 head at 16c.@18c. Cows dull and lower; sales 200 head at $40@$70. SHEEP dull and lower; sales 60,000 head at 6c.@6½c., gross weight. HOGS unsettled and lower; sales 3,300 head $8@$9 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, June 24.

COTTON opened with fair demand, but closed dull and heavy at 24½c. for Middling; sales, 235 bales; receipts, 545 bales.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 24.

COTTON dull and nominal at 23c.@24c. CORN is dull at 90c.@92c. OATS, 70c.@72c. Superfine FLOUR is dull at $10 50.

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 24.

COTTON inactive; quotations nominal; sales, 25 bales; receipts, 250 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, June 24.

COTTON dull; sales 84 bales; Middling, 23c.

[Advertisement.]

SAYS THE PROPRIETOR of the Quaker City Laundry: "There is nothing like DOBBINS' Electric Soap. I have tried every other. This can't be equaled.

[Advertisement.]

Roses and radiance, foliage and rural felicity are ushered in by gentle June, and with an eye to the elegant, the Hatter KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House, has introduced his Summer styles, including cool, white "tiles" and shady straw sombreros, which are brilliant with beauty, and subject to proffers from the public's pocket-book.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	June 13	Southamp'n	New-York.
City of Dublin	June 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Delaware	June 15	Liverpool	B'n&Phila.
Russia	June 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Union	June 15	Bremen	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	June 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	June 19	Hamburg	New-York.
Peruvian	June 20	Liverpool	Quebec.
Chicago	June 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Ville de Paris	June 21	Havre	New-York.
Manhattan	June 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Ottawa	June 26	Antwerp	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Paris	June 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	June 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	June 27	New-York	Bremen.
City of Boston	June 29	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	June 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	June 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	June 29	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	June 29	New-York	Havre.
Western Metropolis	June 29	New-York	Bremen.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C.

Eagle	June 27	Havana.
Gen. Grant	June 29	New-Orleans.
Ocean Queen	July 1	California.
Nevada	July 1	California.
Columbia	July 4	Havana.
Monterey	July 6	New-Orleans.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 24—*In Steamship Fulton, from Havre*—Chevalier Magalnaens and family, Hon. Jno. McGinnis, Mrs. Budd and family, Mr. Doolittle, Dr. W. Johnson, Dr. D. Magie, Mrs. Mathews, W. C. Brooks, Mr. Yelverton, Mr. Brown, G. Growenberg and brother, Miss Triplet, G. W. Marchant, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Starr, Dr. Spencer, T. S. Crane, B. T. Moore, Dr. G. G. Wheelock, Mr. Church and family, R. S. Dumont, Mrs. Howland and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Capt. Samuel Gor-, Mrs. Edwards and daughter, Mrs. Knight, E. R. Keys, Mrs. Becker, F. J. Schneider and family, J. J. Salmon and family, A. Mauncourt, J. R. Parke, Chas. Schwatalde, C. Blanchard, S. Barbette, Mrs. Finuigan and servant, Maria Vaske, Chas. Morrison, Mr. Alexander, Mrs. Parratt and daughter, Mrs. Kautman: besides second class—in all 356.

JUNE 24—*In steamship Palmyra, from Liverpool*—John Allen, Mr. Blanchard, Mrs. McKee, child and servant, D. McKee, Mr. Cleghorn, Otto Heintermeister, and 451 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 30 | Sun sets...... 7 35 | Moon rises...12 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 26 | Gov. Island. 2 15 | Hell Gate... 3 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 24.

Cleared.

Ship A. Boninger, (Pruss.,) Steinken, Bremen, via Philadelphia, C. Luling.

Barks Westindia, (Swed.,) Sodergrist, Cronstadt, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Wheatland, Jehnson, Montevideo and a market, Dowley, Corners & Co.; Viafarie, (Norw.,) Johansen, Trieste, Slocovich & Smith; Rodolfo, (Aust.,) Gladulich, Limerick, Slocovich & Smith.

Brigs Louisa, (Br.,) Bell, Charlottetown, P. E. I., C. H. Trumbull & Co.; Gipsey, (Dan.,) Davis, St. Croix, P. Hanford; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Steel, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; S. C. Shaw, (Br.,) Saunders, Kingston, Jam., Boyd & Hincken; Excelsior, (Br.,) Cooper, Hamilton, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; Velocity, (Br.,) Darrell, Humacao, P. R., Morrison & Phillips; Leona, (Br.,) Bishop, Dorchester, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Ida, (Br.,) Doane, Mayaguez and St. John, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners S. R. Jameson, Babbidge, Rockland, Me., W. S. Brown & Co.; Gladiator, (Br.,) Westhaven, St. John's, N. F., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Decorra, Ingalls, Elizabethport, Simpson & Clapp; Cabot, Bacon, Boston, Ferguson & Wood; Hero, Hutchinson, Philadelphia, Ferguson & Wood.

Barge Artisan, Adams, Baltimore, D. Dalzell.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Townsend, Havre and Falmouth June 13, with mdse. and passengers to J. J. Comstock. June 15, 8 P. M., passed steamship Wm. Penn, for New-York. 23d, 1:40 P. M., in lon. 68 30, passed steamship America, for Bremen, and steamship City of Antwerp.

Steamship Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool June 11, and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 24th, 30 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed bark Aracan.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 23d, off Absecomb, passed one of the Panama Railroad Co.'s brigs, bound N.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Levant, (Br.,) Arkley, Cow Bay 5 ds., with coal to Parmele Bros.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Equator, Jackaway, Boston.

Ship Wm. F. Storer, Bryant, from Liverpool May 19, with mdse. and 438 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. June 3, lat. 44 40, lon. 42, saw Br. bark Cumberland, from Sligo for Philadelphia, with mizzenmast gone by the deck and loss of mainmasthead, cargo shifted and port main-rail under water. The bark Newcastle, from Liverpool for Montreal, had taken the crew off, and was lying alongside; required no assistance.

Ship Constantine, Gregry, London and Isle of Wight May 15, with mdse. and 209 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had light winds and calms from the Banks.

Ship Sir John Lawrence, (Hamb.,) Lenz, Hamburg 37 ds., with mdse. and 368 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Bark Arracan, (Brem.,) Stricker, Liverpool 36 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. May 29, lat. 46 30, lon. 33, spoke Norw. brig Victoria, from Newcastle for New-York. June 1, lat. 42 40, lon. 35 40, saw steamer F. Allen, bound E.

Bark Angela Carolina, (Ital.,) Carlotta, Palermo 64 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig E. H. Kennedy, Geyer, Neuvitas 14 ds., with molasses to Yates & Porterfield.—(Arr. 22d.)

Brig Uncle Sam, Pannell, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to G. H. Millington.

Brig Wm. Nash, (Br.,) McBride, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Cinque Sorelle, (Ital.,) Messina, Palermo 66 ds., with fruit to T. Manara & Co.

Brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, Aspinwall 23 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Had N. E. winds for 20 days.

Brig Favorite, Duell, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig C. M. Reynolds, (Br.,) Dick, New-London, in ballast to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, Bangor, to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Roamer, McFarland, Portland, with lumber.

Schr. Ida S. Burgess, Burgess, Beaufort via Boston, with cedar to J. Biglin & Co.

Schr. Wm. T. Smith, (of Gloucester,) Seymour, San Salvador 6 ds., with pineapples to master.

Schr. Josephine, Hageman, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Burnett, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. G. R. C., (Br.,) Dix, Cornwallis, with potatoes to A. & W. E. Duryea.

Schr. Sahwa, Wright, Bridgeport, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Fannie Hanmer, Tibbets, Hartford.

Schr. Zicavo, Holt, Ellsworth, with lumber.

Schr. Charger, Mahon, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sallie Smith, Chase, Rondout, for Fall River.

Schr. Alida, Hubbard, Boston.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. Ellen R., ——, Fall River.

Schr. B. Haskell, Dexter, Block Island, with fish.

Schr. Hattie Anna, Grindle, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Seven Sisters, Torrey, Fall River.

Schr. Sylvi, Reynolds, Fall River.

Schr. Elizabeth, Birch, Franklin, with lumber.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Lovell, Portland, with lumber.

Schr. Lacoon, Bradford, Eastport.

Schr. S. A. Parsons, Sharp, Galveston, to master.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

Below.

Bark Harvest Home, from West Indies.
Bark W. E. Anderson, from Porto Rico.
Brig Geo. S. Berry, from Matanzas.
Brig Lydia H. Cole, from Matanzas.
Brig Marion, from Matanzas.—(All by pilot-boat Josiah Johnson, No. 23.)
Bark St. Cloud, from Leghorn.
Bark Omoa, from Cuba.
Brig Paragon, from West Indies.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 24—Arr. steamers Nereus, from New-York; Key West, do.; schr. Lizzie Batchelder, New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, June 24.—Arr. schr. R. Blew, from Norfolk; steamship Moneka, from New-York; schr. Lilly, do.; schr. W. H. Tiers, Philadelphia; brig Polocilina, from Matanzas. Sld. yesterday, steamships Saragossa and Champion, for New-York.

MOBILE, June 24—Arr. Br. brig Challenger, from Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, June 24—Arr. steamship Fairbanks, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. frigate Franklin has anchored in Gravesend Bay.

The new steamship China, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s line, went to sea to-day on a trial trip.

OLD POINT, June 22.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports having boarded to-day, the bark Pleiades, from Londonderry; bark Corral Haven; bark Union, from Cardiff, 37 days.

The bark Manitou went to sea yesterday; brig Roman, brig Undine, schr. Petrel, and bark Capella, all from Baltimore, went to sea yesterday.

Arr. in Hampton Roads, bark Chattanooga, from Baltimore for Porto Rico; Bremen brig Anna, from Baltimore for Philadelphia; schr. Valeria, from Baltimore for the West Indies.

The ship Johanna Wilhelmine, for Bremen, lies at anchor in the James River Channel.

The weather has been stormy all day. The wind E. N. E. outside, and blowing a gale.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The steamer Ajax, from Portland, arrived to-day, with $190,000 in treasure, and 9,000 bbls. of flour.

The bark Whistler has cleared for New-Bedford.

Spoken, &c.

Victoria—bark, of and from Bremen for Baltimore, June 20, 300 miles east of Sandy Hook.—(By pilot-boat No. 8.)

Wyoming—ship, bound E., June 4, lat. 42 45, lon. 45 10.

THE BEST.
SPEER'S
PORT GRAPE WINE,

VINUM BONUM
BONUM SANGUINEM
FACIT
GOOD WINE
MAKES
GOOD
BLOOD.
THE PRIZE CUP

NATIVE WINE WAREHOUSE, PASSAIC, N. J.
VINEYARDS, NEW-JERSEY.
SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,
4 YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape raised in this country. Its invaluable TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Samples at the store, No. 243 Broadway, opposite City Hall Park.

INVALIDS USE SPEER's PORT GRAPE WINE.

FEMALES USE SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.

WEAKLY PERSONS FIND A BENEFIT BY ITS USE.

SPEER'S WINES IN HOSPITALS ARE PREFERRED TO OTHER WINES.

A. SPEER,
NO. 243 BROADWAY.
Opposite City Hall Park, New-York.

TARRANT'S
EFFERVESCENT
SELTZER APERIENT

The great Remedy for all Billious Complaints.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 204, June 24, 1867.
59, 12, 26, 78, 6, 27, 77, 28, 57, 73, 4, 46.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 205, June 24, 1867.
51, 30, 12, 14, 4, 17, 26, 60, 10, 73, 48, 39, 2.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 214, June 24, 1867.
18, 44, 14, 39, 61, 46, 69, 71, 13, 66, 29, 32.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 215, June 24, 1867.
34, 32, 31, 17, 15, 45, 55, 71, 63, 33, 24, 36, 62.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
MCINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., N. Y. City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No 397, June 24, 1867.
45, 30, 75, 50, 17, 67, 43, 25, 35, 52, 12, 15, 27.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 398, June 24, 1867.
61, 11, 29, 13, 12, 69, 44, 39, 74, 50, 28, 23.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 321, June 24, 1867.
78, 21, 3, 64, 57, 14, 44, 36, 19, 23, 69, 62, 28.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 322, June 24, 1867.
35, 63, 22, 60, 25, 1, 49, 72, 68, 17, 34, 66.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE Common Council appointed for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, will hold a meeting on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, No. 15 City Hall.

All persons interested are requested to attend.

THOMAS COMAN,
WM. B. WHITE,
JOHN HARDY,
JOSEPH P. VARNUM,
JOHN MOORE,

Special Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen.

ANTHONY HARTMAN,
HUGH O'BRIEN,
WALTER B. ROBERTS,
JOHN WEBBER,
PATRICK GIBNEY,

Special Committee on the part of the Board of Councilmen.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE STRAWBERRY EXHIBITION.—Exhibitors are requested to have their fruit on the tables by 2 o'clock TO-DAY. The judges will meet at 3 o'clock, and at 7 o'clock the Exhibition will be opened to the public. Members can procure their tickets at the Secretary's office in the Cooper Building.